

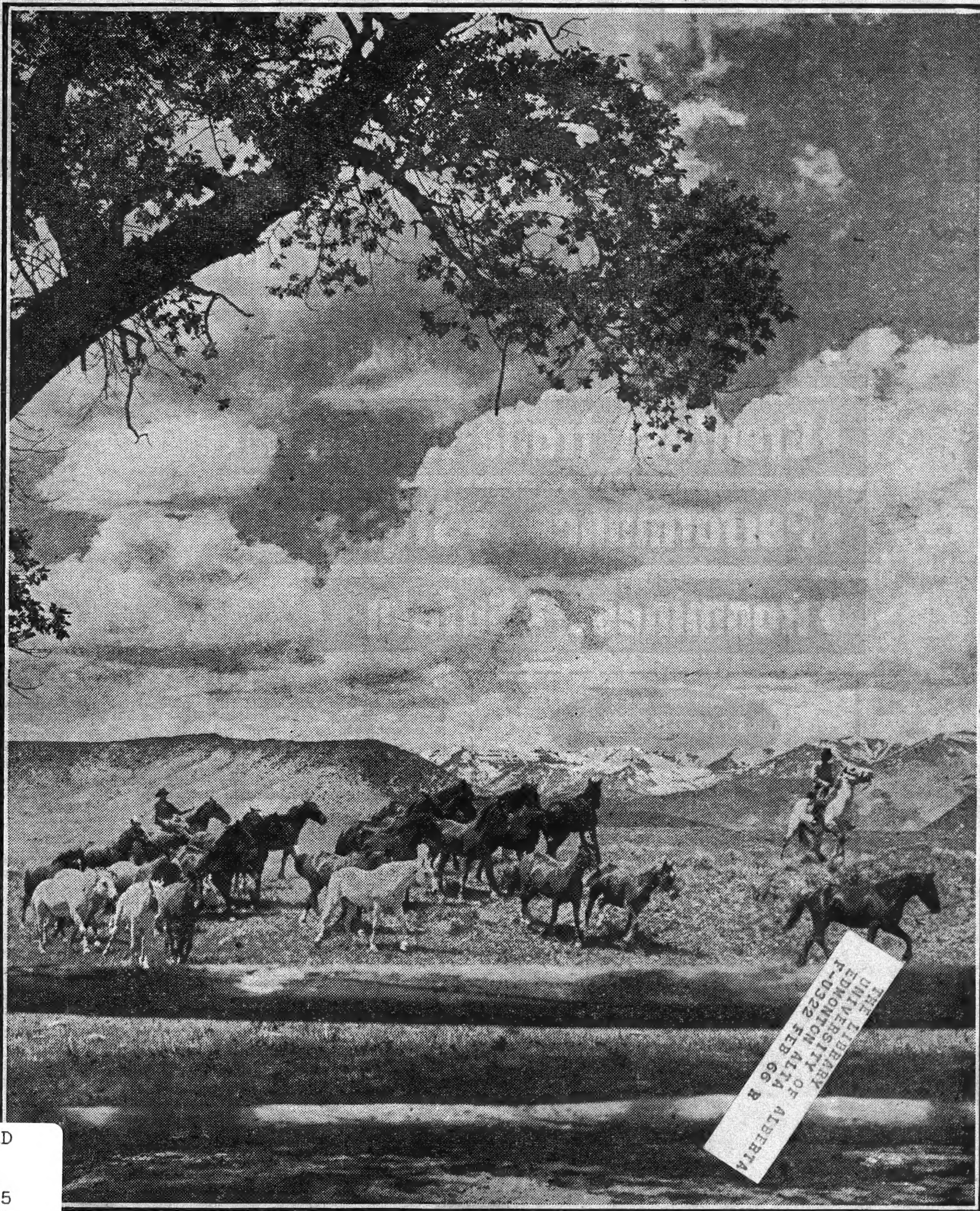
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Farm and Ranch REVIEW

#7
July, 1951

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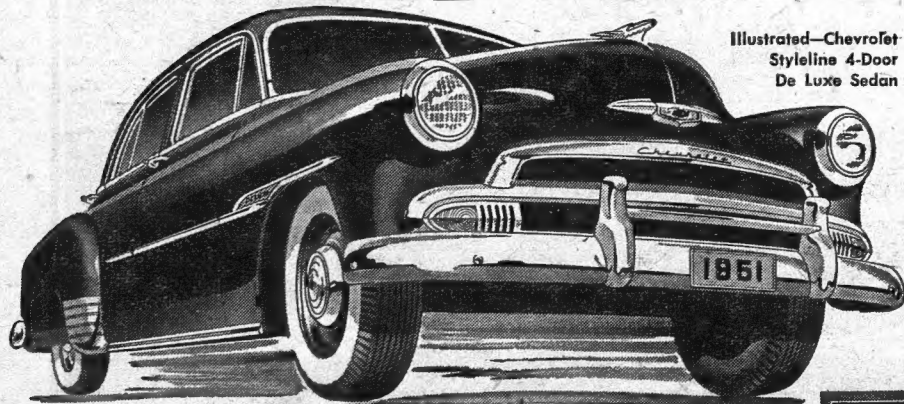
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New Hobby



By Mrs A. M. Dunlop, Foam Lake, Sask.

KENNETH GULSTENE, fifteen-year-old farm boy of the Foam Lake district, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Gulstene. His hobby is making articles from "Buck Horns". He is shown with articles he made and showed at a hobby display held in May by the Foam Lake Tuxis boys group.

The cribbage board uses the horn "points" for legs and the sections are marked off by strips of copper; copper spots decorate the horn. These are tiny sections of copper wire fitted into holes drilled in the horn. The lamp shown matches the board. Lathe work also interests Kenneth and he uses his dad's tools.

The Farm and Ranch Review

GRAPHIC ARTS BLDG., CALGARY, ALBERTA

Vol. XLVII. Founded in 1905 by Chas. W. Peterson No. 7
James H. Gray, Editor P. Peterson, Advertising Manager

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Published Monthly by
Farm and Ranch Review Limited.
Printed by Western Printing &
Lithographing Co. Ltd.
Graphic Arts Bldg., Calgary, Alta.
Entered as Second-class Mail
Matter at the Post Office,
Calgary, Alta.
Member of the
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Pool dividend payment

CHEQUES to the value of \$402,000, covering the Alberta Wheat Pool's patronage dividends on grain delivered during the 1949-50 crop season, were mailed out to Pool agents last week, and are now being distributed. In addition, \$603,000 in reserves are being paid to Pool patrons, bringing the total distribution out of earnings in the 1949-50 year to \$1,005,000.

Since its inception the Alberta Wheat Pool has paid cash patronage dividends of \$4,700,000, and the total value of all dividends paid exceeds \$9,600,000.

This distribution represents payments on wheat and flax deliveries of 2½¢ a bushel, 1¢ in cash and 1½¢ in reserves. For coarse grains the payment is 1¼¢ a bushel, ½¢ in cash and ¾¢ in reserves.

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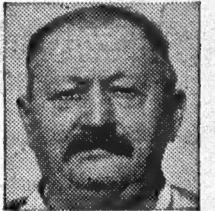
says Gustave Troutman, of Milton, N.Y.

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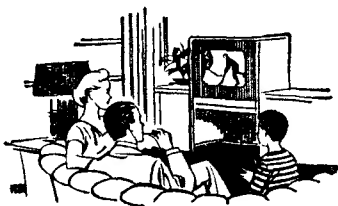
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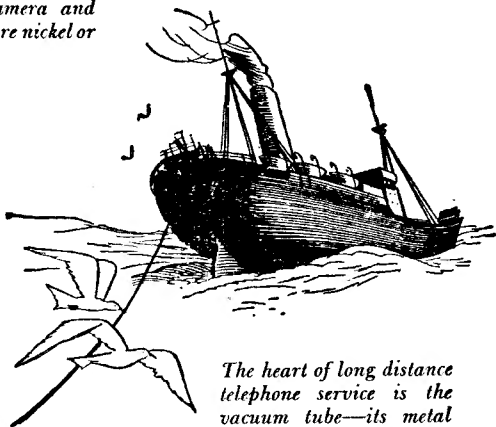
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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

Real security can come only if we develop our resources ourselves

THE steps taken by the Government through the Bank of Canada to raise bond interest rates are now showing results. Understandably these results—higher yields on bonds in new borrowings—are being cheered by the financial big shots as sound anti-inflation measures. But mark us down among the doubters.

As we said last month, the last thing this country needs is further encouragement for people to invest their money in bonds. Bonds are promises to pay and nothing more. A bondholder owns nothing. He provides the money with which an enterprise is built or expanded. He will own it only if it proves to be an unsound investment and loses money. If it is profitable and makes money, the bondholder will be repaid out of earnings and get his money back with interest. He will get nothing for the depreciation in the value of his money during the term of the investment.

Canada is one of the world's last frontiers for the investment of risk capital. Huge areas of development have been open for years for the investment of money in enterprise. But because Canadians have been over-sold on security, on the illusion that they should never take risks and invest their money only in mortgages and bonds—this glorious development opportunity has slipped through our fingers. Instead American capital has come flooding in to build huge oil, chemical and pulp and paper plants. Only then have our almost criminally timid financial institutions dipped the tip of their big toes in the puddle.

Canadians travelling through northern Ontario will have noticed the big new settlement east of Fort William. The Americans got a big pulp concession from the Ontario government and have poured millions into its development. It will employ a lot of men. They will need housing. So a Canadian insurance company provides all the money required to create what amounts to a complete new town in the wilderness. It does so under mortgage. If the pulp operation is profitable, the paper company will eventually pay off the mortgage and own both the houses and its pulp mills. If it is unsuccessful the insurance company will foreclose on its mortgage, and take ownership of a ghost town in the Ontario wilderness.

If, however, some Canadian enterpriser had approached the insurance company with the idea that it become a partner in the whole project, the company would have held up its hands in horror. It would have been far too risky a venture to chance the investments of its policyholders' funds. In short, it could not take a chance on an investment if there was any chance of profiting by it. But dress the thing up as a mortgage and without changing a single condition it becomes a sound investment.

That this sort of lunacy appeals to Canadian financial institutions is surely a melancholy commentary on the thinking of this country. It springs from the experience of the depression, the collapse of our stock market in 1929 and the fact that so many brokers wound up in jail. We've developed a passion for security that is ruining the country. It infects not only the lower bracket wage earners, who want protection from every hazard of ordinary life and livelihood. That infection is reflected in our laws governing security against unemployment, governing hours of work, union security, children's allowances, old age pensions, tariff protection, fair wage schedules. In the middle income groups it takes the form of investments in insurance, in mortgages, in anything in which the risk of losing capital SEEMS to be smallest. In the higher income groups and in the directors of financial institutions it is reflected in a blind concern about immediate return in interest and a hope for a certain return of principal.

We are prepared to concede that all these things are all right individually. That is, and argument can be made for them. What is wrong is the frightful over-empha-

sis in this country on security, when in truth there can be no such thing. Thousands of Canadians, who thought 20 years ago that they were securing themselves in their old age, and who now find themselves in actual want, will bear eloquent testimony of that fact.

In a young, undeveloped country such as ours, real security can come only from the capital increment that comes from the development of our resources. The re-investment of profits from the development of British coal and steel made Britain the greatest power on earth. The re-invested profits from the development of American coal, iron, soil, oil, timber, water-power, gas, and minerals gave that country the highest standard of living the world has ever seen.

Look where you will, at any stage of world history, and the story is always the same. But there are always risks to be taken in such development. It requires a certain adventurous spirit, a certain foolhardiness if you will, that can calculate a risk and take it unafraid. It cannot be done by any nation of money-lenders with its eyes forever focussed on the rat-hole of security. That, it seems to us, is something ALL Canadians have got to learn and learn it quickly, while we still have some resources left.

To the extent that the Government's current fiscal policies retard this awakening they will be disastrous to this country even if they do succeed in slowing down the spiral of credit inflation. All that is doubly tragic because the real devil in the woodpile is not credit inflation at all, it is price inflation, which continues unabated despite all the tinkering with interest rates.

The cost of bread and social security

THE way in which the Canadian price structure operates was never better illustrated than by the recent 6 cents per bushel increase in wheat prices. This meant about one eighth of a cent per loaf of bread for the bakers. So they promptly boosted the price of bread by a full cent per loaf.

The effect of this was to give the consumers the notion that this was just another tribute being extracted from them by greedy farmers. The truth was that wheat prices could have been raised 40 cents a bushel without anything more than a cent being tacked onto the bread price. Consumers who blame the farmers for high bread or other prices blame the persons who bear the least responsibility.

Bread, it might be noticed, carries every charge that is made against consumers to pay for the so-called free social services we have in this country. In every loaf of bread sold, there are fractions of a cent for old age pensions, for children's allowances, for the 40-hour week and the special pensions in the automotive industry, for the high pay and shorter hours recently won by the railway workers, for the shorter hours and higher pay in the bakery industry itself.

Everybody cheers when a new Government handout is devised, or some big employer generously announces a big pay increase or pension scheme for his help. But the very people who do the cheering proceed forevermore to pay for all these things

through higher prices for what they buy. But because there is usually a lag between the inauguration of these schemes and the exacting of payment, cause and effect are lost sight of.

All the blather we have had about free social services, free vacations with pay, free hospitalization, free pensions and the rest has served to obscure the truth that nothing is free. The people who get all these benefits pay for them. So do the people, like the farmers, who get none of them. It's time we started looking facts in the face.

Perhaps, then, the majority of the people will still say that that is what they want. They should then recognize another fact—where a tax is hidden in the things we buy, it always increases the price of what we buy by far more than the actual amount of the tax. It increases the spread between raw material prices and the finished product that moves into consumption. It gets progressively larger with every mark-up.

A 10 per cent sales tax on a manufacturer's price of \$100 is \$10. By the time the product moves from manufacturer to distributor to wholesaler to retailer, that \$10 will likely have grown to \$15 or \$20. Not only do the people of Canada have to pay the full price for all these so called "security" measures, we very often pay double the cost through the operation of the mark-up system.

The price of bread, as we said in the beginning, is a perfect example of how the system functions.

Farm and Ranch Editorials

Oratory and handouts when we need statesmanship

ORDINARILY, we don't have too much to say in the Farm and Ranch about what goes on in the cities. Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg have long since cut themselves adrift from the thinking of the farm population that sustains their life. But recent events in Calgary and Edmonton, highlighting as they do the gathering crisis in municipal finance, cannot be ignored by the rural municipalities.

The growth of population in the Alberta cities, brought on in large measure by the development of oil and gas resources, has created problems beyond their ability to solve. More people means more streets, more water mains, more sewers, more schools, more hospitals, more trolley busses, more and heavier street paving, more police and firemen, more of everything.

The traditional method of financing these improvements is through long term borrowing. But when Edmonton tried this spring to float the necessary loans it ran into trouble. Calgary could get its money only by paying a substantially higher rate of interest. Thus the people of Edmonton, who had nothing whatever to do with creating the oil boom and population influx, must stand the full cost of it. And that is being proven to be beyond their civic resources.

Those are the facts. Now let's have a good look at them from the perspective of history. Let's go back to the beginning for from there the picture is in sharp focus.

When the country was organized in 1867, the Fathers of Confederation had a relatively simple job to do. They did it well. They divided up the various functions of government between the provinces and the central government. The responsibilities of the provinces were local. They didn't need much money to operate. So it was agreed that the provinces should get their revenues from direct taxes and all tax sources not granted specifically to the provinces should belong to the Dominion.

Even then it was recognized that some areas were richer than others. So a system of federal subsidies was instituted to pay per capita grants to the poorer provinces. In short, it was recognized that some areas simply did not have the taxation sources that would yield sufficient income for their operations.

It was a fine system on paper. But it didn't work. As the country developed, the Dominion's sources of income expanded. Demands for greater subsidies were continually being made and met. The fiscal shambles that these haphazard handouts created resulted in 1937 in the appointment of the Rowell-Sirois commission. After two years of intense inquiry and research, it came up with a formula for establishing a more logical basis for payments from the Dominion to the provinces.

When the provinces were organized, they created the municipalities. Because in those days municipal responsibilities were small, it was everywhere decided that these

responsibilities could easily be met by simple taxation of land and improvements.

As years passed and we moved toward the Welfare State, more and more costly services were forced upon the municipalities both by the provincial governments and by the economic growth of the country. The burden of providing unemployment relief, for example, bankrupted most of the municipalities in Western Canada, brought provincial governments to the end of their financial resources.

It could be summed up in this way — we were trying to operate a 1935 nation with an 1867 constitution. It wouldn't work. Only Ontario and Quebec could operate within their 1867 taxation base. To keep the other provinces going, tremendous increases in Federal subsidies were required. Today Alberta receives \$20,000,000 a year from Ottawa, compared to the \$2,918,000 obtained in 1933.

Behind this whopping increase in payments was the recognition by the Rowell-Sirois commission of the principle that Canadians, regardless of where they live, are entitled to a minimum standard of health, education and social services. It recognized that some provinces were unable to provide this minimum on the basis of the 1867 allocation of taxing powers and responsibilities.

Now when the provinces were appearing before the Rowell-Sirois commission, the plight of their near-bankrupt municipalities was one of their most potent arguments. Restricted to taxes on land, the municipalities could not function. Because of their own crushing burdens, the provinces could

not relieve the municipalities of any of their burdens. It was implicit in the Rowell-Sirois report that the provinces would take care of their own created creatures, the municipalities.

Where the provinces have all gone wrong since is in trying to solve the municipal problem by the handout method. That led the country into a morass following 1867 and it is doing the same on the provincial level. What is required is a complete re-allocation of responsibility and taxing power between province and municipality.

In every province there are municipalities that are doing well while others starve to death. The level of service is high some places and intolerable by any civilized measure in others. No politically motivated handout system, no per capita grant system, no spur-of-the-moment fenagling can solve this problem.

What is required is a complete recasting of the municipal constitutions, plus a system of grants in aid to municipalities. Those grants must be computed on the Rowell-Sirois basis. That is, the grants must have reference to the economic development of the various areas. The people living in the poorer areas must be provided with a minimum level of service.

No provincial government can do all that on its own. It should be done by a commission of outstanding men like the Rowell-Sirois Commission. Such men would give the commission the prestige that comes from public confidence. It could do a great service for all the people of the Prairies if it could do a Rowell-Sirois job on the whole area.

Perhaps, with provincial governments all operating in their own little compartments, it is too much to hope that they could all get together and set up an independent tribunal to investigate the question. We don't know. Certainly the situation calls for a high level of statesmanship whereas we have been getting only oratory and handouts.

A letter from the editor

DURING the past couple of years we've made a number of changes in the Farm and Ranch. Some of them you seem to have liked. Your response to our request for pictures has been excellent. We hope you keep thinking of us when you get some good ones. A good picture should tell a story, it should be timely and have wide general interest. That of course rules out mere snapshots, and particularly those that are fuzzy, cloudy, or have part of the subject outside the camera range. It rules out, too, all pictures of children riding farm animals, horses excepted.

Our "I Saw" section regularly attracts more than 200 letters a month. It is particularly popular with young people and we are happy about that. To cope with the response to this contest we've had to establish this rule: Once you win a prize you are out for the year. Many of you regularly send us two or three each month and we like to spread our money around.

We have been trying for some time to devise a contest for the older folks. We think this may be it. Beginning with the September issue, we're going to set a couple of columns aside for readers with good memories of the old days. We'll call

it simply — "I Remember". What do you remember? The arrival of the first automobile in Medicine Hat? When the first bakery was opened in Virden? When pearl-handled button hooks were ideal Christmas gifts for mother? When the first telephone was installed at Weyburn? Remember anything you like. But keep your stories short with plenty of detail. That is to try to give dates and names of people and places. We'll pay \$1 for each item used.

We've been wondering about the Crossword and the Fun Page. How many of you really like these features? Is the Crossword too difficult? Do you ever look at it? Who, if anybody, reads these features in your family? We've been thinking of dropping them both.

Off and on the editor has taken over the space opposite the second editorial page for a column of opinion. The idea here was to provoke others into writing articles of opinion that might appeal to you. Nothing much has come of this. What have you got on your mind? We'll pay for your ideas at our usual rates if they would appeal to our readers. These should be slugged "I sometimes think..." and addressed to —
The Editor.

I sometimes think . . .

It's the disease propaganda that makes most of us sick

By JAMES H. GRAY

WHAT are the modern medicine-men trying to do anyway? Frighten the human race to death? I got to wondering about this the other day as I listened to a pain killer being peddled over the radio. In this field good taste, even common decency, have become obsolete selling arguments.

But at the moment I'm not too concerned about the people who sell nostrums. We can always turn off our radio, or we can boycott the most offensive advertisers. This protest has to do with something much loftier—the various campaigns that now operate, one after the other, through the year. They are worthy campaigns. We are in favor of them all and contribute our share to most of them. We have no doubt that all these campaigns—the Cancer Campaign, The Arthritis Campaign, the Tuberculosis Campaign, the Infantile Paralysis Campaign, the Heart Campaign—all play a great part in alleviating human suffering.

What is wrong with them all is their continual emphasis of gory statistics—so many people are dying every minute or hour or day of this or that disease. The impression is always left that if we could somehow "conquer" these particular diseases we could conquer death. Suppose that by some miracle we suddenly found cures for all these advertised horrors? What then? The plain truth is that the human race would go on dying at about the same rate that it is dying today. Perhaps some of us would die less horribly. And perhaps some new affliction would be isolated to be identified on death certificates.

In Our Minds

The point here is that as men thinketh so are they. A great deal of the things we suffer from are in our minds. We literally think ourselves to death. We have become so conscious of the symptoms of the horror diseases that we are prone to worry whenever we get a twinge or a bump. We are becoming so disease and symptom conscious on this continent that it would be a miracle if we didn't come down with something.

Despite the tremendous strides that have been made in medical science in our lifetimes, you and I will probably live just about as long as if we had been alive a hundred years ago. Our much advertised increase in the span of life has come largely at the beginning and not at the end. Few of us die at birth or during infancy. So the average span of life is statistically longer. But it is not much longer for those who would have come through

childhood unscathed.

It may be useful to recall a simple fact. The human body goes through the same life cycle that is universal in nature—the cycle of birth, growth, decay and death. Once we pass 40 we are past our prime. Our cells begin slowly to decay. The steady growth in strength of our organs and cells is replaced by steady aging and weakening.

Weaknesses develop. These weaknesses may have their origin in hereditary, or in dietetic deficiencies in childhood, or in placing too great a physical or mental strain upon our bodies and minds. Like the trees of the forests, we start to die in pieces. Weakness and decay invites attack. Mysterious fungi move into trees that are aging and hurry the process along. So it may be with our bodies. The horror diseases may only be nature's way of speeding us on our way.

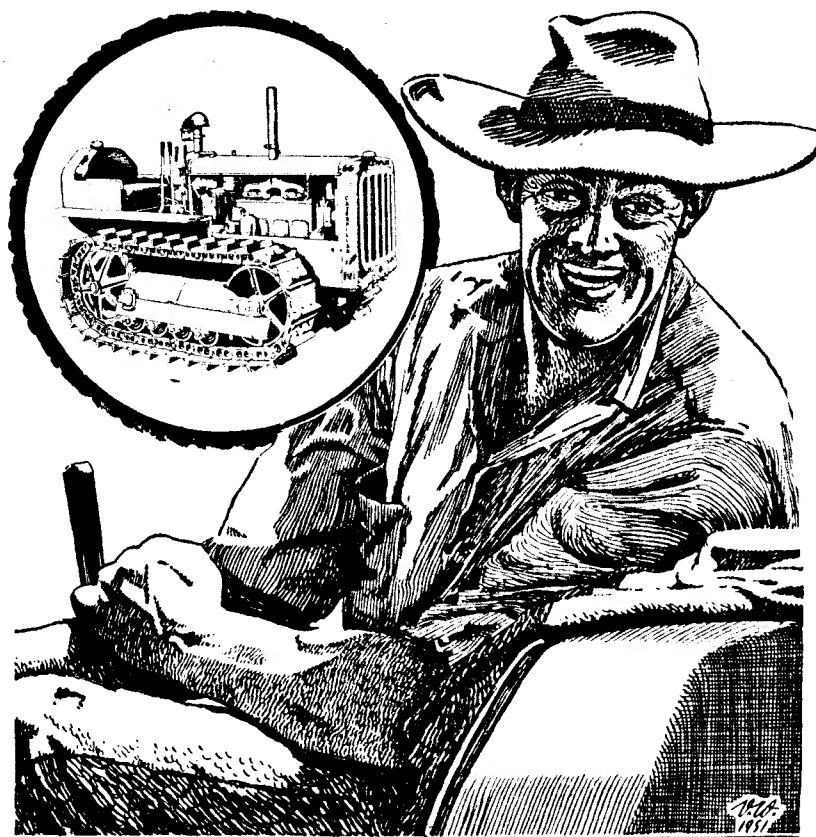
It is often a process that is terribly cruel, for nature does not know what cruelty means. It would be a wonderful thing if, when our time comes, we could all die peacefully in our sleep. Perhaps, if the scientists get the money they need to carry on their fine work, that can be achieved. Let's hope so. And in hoping we can surely think that there must be a better way of providing these worthy causes with all the money they need.

Waste Effort.

The duplication of effort that goes into all these campaigns must be outrageously wasteful. The cost of raising the money is thus far higher than it ought to be if all campaigns were lumped together. And the effect of one of these campaigns after the other is to make us continually conscious of disease and death. That is not the way to health and happiness. You don't have to be a medical student to know that much.

It seems to me, too, that in all this campaigning for funds there is too much emphasis on the immediate problem—finding a cure for a disease. But are not some of these afflictions traceable in part at least to the lives we lead and the food we eat or do not eat? A rose bush living in poor soil will sicken and die sooner than one in good soil. We know that the absence of a microscopic quantity of a single chemical in the water we drink causes our teeth to decay. What is happening in our bodies as a result of chemical deficiencies in the food we eat? Are we not building up weaknesses, over long periods of years, that eventually become cancerous and carry us away?

What do you think?



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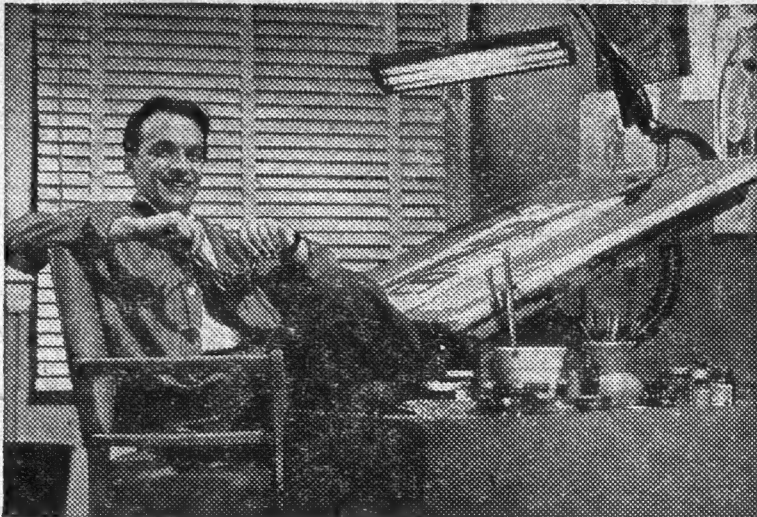
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"No sir! I've got things worked out so that I can go right on living *comfortably*. It won't be long before old folks will be paid some kind of benefits. And I'll be glad to get that help when my turn comes—just like everybody else. But *I'll have to add* to that income with *my own life insurance*.

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L-151C

I.F.A.P: emphasized production at Mexico City conference

By Leonard D. Nesbitt

THE International Federation of Agricultural Producers is the somewhat ungainly name of a world-wide farmer movement. It was organized six years ago after a delegation of members of the Farmers' Union of Great Britain, headed by Sir James Turner, the president, had toured the world doing missionary work. The IFAP head office is in Washington, D.C., the secretary general being Andrew Cairns, who was raised and educated in Alberta. A branch office is maintained in Paris, France, in charge of Roger Savary. Some 28 nations are members. Although various farm organizations in each of the member nations may send delegates to the annual conference, each nation has but one vote.

The primary purpose of the IFAP is to bring about a degree of rationalization in the marketing of food and other farm products throughout the world. Up until twenty years or so ago international trade in farm products was the most disorderly business in the world. If good production was achieved, the producers were penalized by low prices. If scarcity prevailed, prices soared and millions of people went hungry. Great Britain was responsible to a degree for such a situation. That nation's economic policy was based on the idea that her people should be fed and clothed as cheaply as possible, regardless of the welfare of her own and world farmers.

Changed thinking

The depression and the war brought about a change in British thinking, and a change in the attitude of farm people, not only in Britain, but throughout the free world. The IFAP sprang from the idea that there must be a rationalization in world trade in agricultural products; that no longer must farmers be subjected to antiquated economic ideas which brought about alternate booms and depressions; that food and farm production in general must be increased to the limit in order that the world's hungry may be provided for and there may be surcease from war; also that surpluses must not be used to beat down prices and ruin farmers.

Such, briefly, was the main idea behind the formation and maintenance of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. Such were the principles re-emphasized at the fifth annual conference held in Mexico City from May 29th to June 8th, 1951. Some 140 delegates gathered at that elegant, ancient city of 2½ million people, cradled in a broad valley 7,300 feet above sea level, with two sombre snow-clad, extinct

volcanoes towering in the background.

A Fair Deal

The IFAP is a purely voluntary organization which prides itself on its disassociation from politics. Its aim, in a world in which industry and labor are organizing progressively stronger year after year, is to develop strength and solidarity, and sound business ideas among a far-flung, disorganized agriculture. It seeks a fair deal from business, and certainly is not out to battle labor, for it sees in fully employed workmen, with good wages, its one best opportunity for ample and increasing markets. But it wants not only farmers, but all classes, to increase production. IFAP aims at building, within each member nation, strong, virile, influential farm organizations, capable of impressing upon governments the needs of an enlightened agriculture.

The main emphasis of the convention was on increased farm production, per man and in the aggregate. The incentive for same, it was pointed out, must be remunerative prices plus reasonable security in markets and effective demand. Farmers recognize that the days of laissez-faire have gone forever, one report read, and that the complexities of modern society, the revolution of transportation, the artificiality of many frontiers, and countless other factors, make inevitable certain degrees of government planning and regulations in marketing.

The convention, in its final report, dealt with a wide variety of subjects. One of particular interest to Canada was the International Wheat Agreement. The comment was made that the lack of flexibility in wheat prices during the last two years of this agreement (it expires on August 1, 1953) may well prove to be a serious problem. A more flexible price range was suggested in recommending a renewal of the agreement when the present one expires.

W. J. Parker, of Winnipeg, speaking for Canada, said that a recurrence of war was not anticipated when the wheat agreement was drawn up. The highly inflationary trend which has developed since the outbreak in Korea has given Canadian farmers some concern. "We still believe in the principle of commodity agreements", said Mr. Parker, "but from our experience, certain things should be considered. Oats and barley have been higher priced than wheat on a pound for pound basis, and if the inflationary trend continues wheat acreage may decline in Western Canada."

Concern over this situation was expressed by delegates from quite a few wheat import-

ing nations, although F. R. Scott of the British delegation remarked that wheat prices will not continue high forever. If farmers insist on high prices in periods of scarcity, he said, governments are hardly likely to support prices when a slump comes. James Patton, of the U.S.A., said farmers in his country favored commodity agreements, and especially the wheat agreement, but thought there should be greater price flexibility. If the price of barley goes higher than the price of wheat it is a wrong situation, he said.

Too many people

The problem of over-populated countries came before the conference, and received careful attention. Italy has two million unemployed and cannot begin to feed her people. The Netherlands has a population density of around 775 people to the square mile. Western Germany has a population of 50 million, including 8 million refugees. Steps should be taken, it was agreed, to relieve this congestion in Europe. Some progress is being made, but it is rather slow. Australia is taking 200,000 immigrants a year. Canada has admitted 442,000 immigrants since the end of World War 2. Other countries are accepting immigrants on a more limited scale, but the movement must be accelerated if Europe's congestion is to be relieved. "The immigrant renders a double service", said Mr. Lamour, delegate from France. "He is raising the standard of living in the country from whence he comes and also in the country to which he goes."

The International Federation of Agricultural Producers is concerning itself with plans for the economic integration of European agriculture. The French nation favors the final objective of common markets, such as are enjoyed between the individual states of the United States, enabling a truly European economy to be achieved. Italy and the Netherlands favor such a plan, but Great Britain, Sweden and Norway are opposed.

British delegates said their country, by reason of her commonwealth and other non-European commitments, could hardly be expected to participate. This subject is to be further explored, and the hope is that the United Kingdom will agree to enter such a plan in a limited way.

Among the countries officially represented at the conference were: Australia, Canada, Nationalist China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Nations sending observers were: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic,

lic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The United Kingdom was represented by a six-man delegation from the powerful Farmers' Union of Great Britain and Wales, Scotland and Ulster. Experienced and well-briefed, these men were definite in their ideas. Great Britain has given up the old policy of sacrificing its agriculture on the altar of cheap food, they said, and is committed to domestic price maintenance and commodity agreements. A change of government in Britain will not change the agricultural policies now in effect, they maintained.

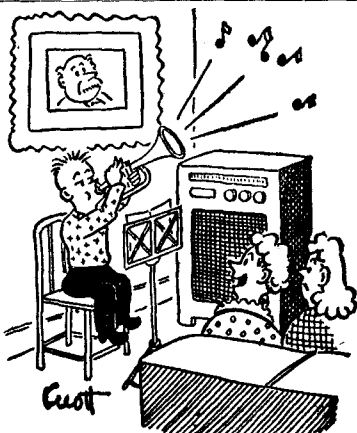
In years gone by the attitude of farm organizations in the United States was narrowly nationalistic, the slogan being "American markets for American farmers". World War 2 and the threat of a third such catastrophe have changed all this, and U.S. farm organizations are now intensely concerned with world-wide affairs. Said James Patton:

"The man who does the work of agricultural production anywhere in the world is a very important citizen of his own country and of the world. He is the person whose increased productivity and family income should be the aim of farm economic development and food production programs in all areas. To overlook this basic truth is to ask for political unrest based upon continued exploitation and poverty. The people of my country are beginning to recognize and will actively support farmers everywhere to help themselves to attain their legitimate needs and aspirations."

The United States delegation officially stated that: "Poverty-stricken peoples, with no personal stake in cultures, institutions and leadership, form a fertile field for the false promises and glittering allures of imperialistic communistic aggression in the attempt to destroy undivided freedom, liberty and opportunity, that largely characterizes the democratic way of life."

Out of Hand

In Toronto, at the Canadian National Exhibition, a thief stole wax hands from two dummies in the "Crime does Not Pay" exhibit. Reveille



"Junior is just allowed to practice during the commercials."

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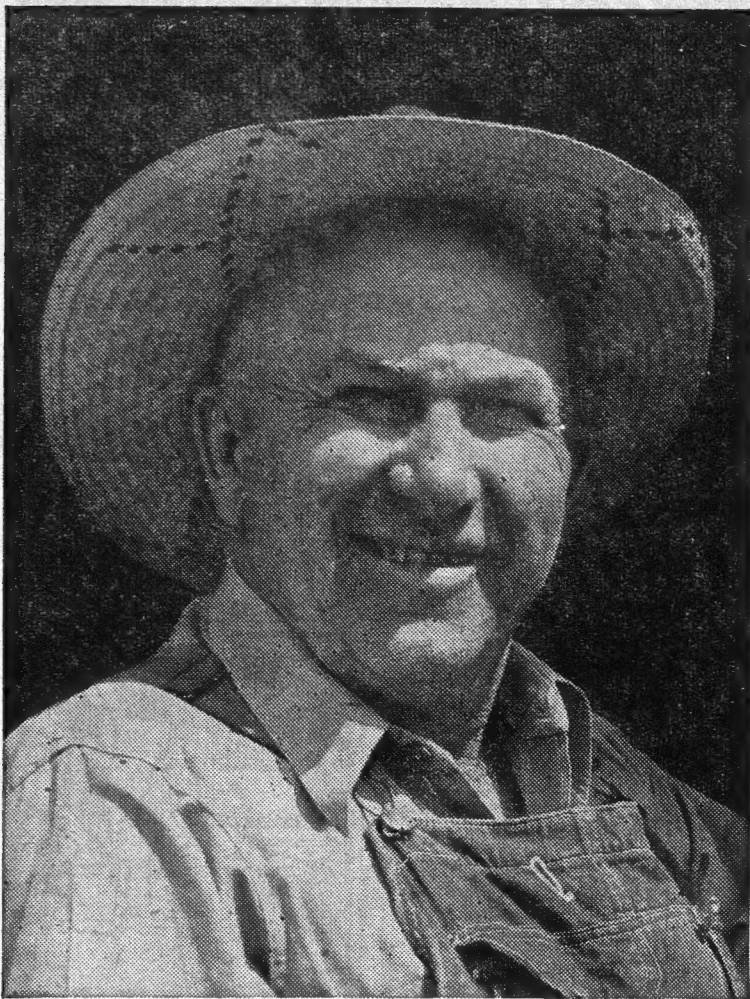
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FP-31

Here are the lessons from a year in Korea

By BEN MALKIN

JUST a little more than a year ago, the Korean war started. Perhaps its not a bad idea to look back for a moment on how it happened, and the lessons learned from it.

In 1945, Korea was divided at the 38th Parallel, with the Russians occupying the north, and the Americans the south. The purpose of this division was to have the Russians accept the surrender of Japanese troops in the northern part, while the Americans took care of the defeated Japanese army in the south. Politically, Korea was to remain a single unit. But it didn't work out that way. The Russians stayed in the north, set up a puppet government of North Koreans, and wouldn't permit American or United Nations observers into their part of the country. Lesson No. 1 — an arrangement made for reasons of military convenience ends up as a land grab when the Russians are involved.

The Americans stayed in south Korea for a couple of years, trying to get the Russians and North Koreans to cooperate with the U.N. in unifying the country. When this didn't work, in the fall of 1948 a Republic of South Korea was created, and a government elected under the sponsorship of the United Nations. Then the Americans, under pressure from the public at home, pulled their troops out of Korea, and announced at the same time that they had no interest in that part of the world. A few months later, on June 25, the North Koreans moved in. No one seemed as surprised as they were when the Americans, who had so recently announced that they were not interested in Korea, decided to move back and fight. Lesson No. 2 — if

you leave a power vacuum on Russia's borders, the Russians or their satellites will move in to fill it.

The United States and the United Nations then got back into Korea, and have since successfully held back the aggression there. At the same time, in more than a year, the Russians have made no aggressive move anywhere else in the world, though they continue to talk tough. Lesson No. 3 seems to be that the way to keep the Russians from taking action that would lead to a general war is to resist aggression when it appears in a small way in remote parts of the world.

Confidence Grows

These lessons have led to a number of important steps. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has taken on muscle. So did the United Nations. Confidence in the whole principle of collective security as a method of preventing war was restored. The principle is simple enough, but getting it to work has not been easy. This principle means that a group of countries get together and announce that an attack on one of them means an attack on all, and that the attacking country will have to fight all the nations in the alliance. This sensible principle is not easy to apply because so many countries still don't want to get involved in wars that they think don't concern them directly. Why should Norway, for instance, worry about an attack on Siam? But since the Korean affair started, this kind of thinking has changed.

Definite commitments of troops and equipment has been made to the NATO by its member countries, which except for Spain include the nations of

Irrigator



It won't be long now until the man with the long-handled shovel will be seen everywhere on the irrigated farms of Southern Alberta as the water starts to flow. It's no work for fellows with weak backs.

western Europe, as well as Iceland, the United States and Canada. The U.S. is sending six divisions, Canada a brigade group and an air fighter wing. General Eisenhower has been made commander of the NATO forces. The North Atlantic Treaty, under which the NATO is set up, says that an attack on any of the countries signing the treaty will be considered an attack on all of them. This is collective security, and should help deter an aggressor from entering western Europe.

At the same time, the United Nations has been growing in strength since the Korean war started. It is starting to build an army of its own. Last year, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution, based on what was known as the Acheson plan, whereby member countries would place armed forces under United Nations leadership.

Canada and the Philippines have done this already, and the Canadian brigade fighting in Korea was raised to be put at the disposal of the U.N., for action wherever the U.N. saw fit. That is why the "Canada" shoulder flashes worn by the men carries the United Nations symbol. Early in June, the United States designated its forces in Korea as the body it was turning over to the United Nations. Other members of the U.N. will no doubt do the same. This comes closer to the idea of world government than history has yet recorded, for sovereign nations are turning over con-

trol of part of their armed forces to an international organization. This, too, is the result of some of the lessons learned from the Korean war.

What is Victory?

In the meantime, as the first year of the war drew to a close, there was controversy as to whether it would constitute a victory for the U.N. if fighting stopped at the 38th Parallel, or whether the U.N. had to take over the whole of Korea, and destroy China in order to win a victory. As Dean Acheson, the United States Secretary of State, pointed out last month to a U.S. Senate committee, victory depends on what your purpose is. If the purpose is to resist aggression successfully, so that it would be proved that aggressors can expect only war if they act, then a cease-fire at the 38th Parallel would constitute a victory. If the purpose of U.N. action in Korea were to overthrow the Chinese or Russian governments, then naturally such a cease-fire would not constitute a victory. Mr. Acheson seems to have stated the case lucidly. United Nations forces are not in Korea in order to conquer anybody. The U.N. isn't set up as an agency of conquest, but as an organization to maintain peace. U.N. forces in Korea are there simply to prove that aggression hasn't much of a future against a strong system of collective security. A cease-fire at the 38th Parallel should achieve that purpose.

Something really new — bugs at \$10 per gallon

by Ruby Basye

MASCULINE pride suffered a severe blow down in Western Kansas this spring when it became necessary to accept the help of bugs, and of all things—ladybugs. They were brought in to save the wheat crop.

After the winter drought was broken and things were looking good, the greenbugs were discovered playing havoc with the prospects for a good wheat crop.

Man, his inventions, his machines, his scientific concoctions, his airplanes and sprays were junked in favor of the unfastidious and ravenous little ladybugs.

Calories meant nothing to them and the feminine appetites were sharpened by a short stay in cold storage before they were turned over to the farmers. They were brought in by the J. M. Hickman Co. of Liberal, Kansas from Phoenix, Ariz. and came by air express to Garden City and trucked across to Liberal.

Arriving in style snuggled down together, three gallons per burlap bag, they were put in lockers, where the temperature is between 45 and 50 degrees,

before being released on the wheat fields. Once there, they began eating their way through the unsuspecting greenbug population.

Farmers trying to figure out the number of the little beetles which will be necessary for their acreage come up with figures like the national debt. The experts say that one industrious and healthy ladybug will crunch 3,000 aphids every 24 hours.

The Hickman Company simplifies it by selling the ladybugs for \$10.00 a gallon of 135,000 insects. The first shipment consisted of 36 gallons, and the next day 80 gallons came in via air express. Leo Hickman said he could have sold 500,000 gallons, but snow in the mountains of Arizona has slowed the work of gathering up the little gourmands.

It is a profitable and wonderful idea to bring the ladybugs into Kansas, but after the greenbugs are devoured what will fate have in store for the victorious little gals?

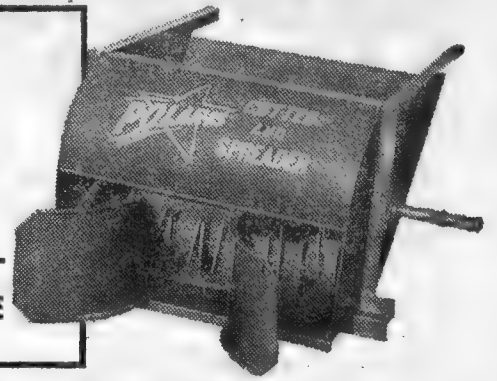
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—Thomas Jefferson.

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It was never the intention of the founders of the Alberta Wheat Pool and Pool Elevators that earnings should be distributed on the basis of capital stock holdings. The Pool elevator system was built to give service to working farmers, not to make profits for stockholders.

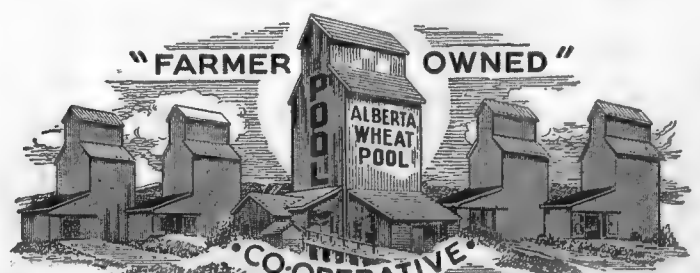
The present Wheat Pool plan provides for the redemption of reserves when members retire from farming, and the transferring of such reserves to those who deliver their grain to Pool elevators. Pool elevator patrons are paid patronage dividends in cash and in Pool reserves, in years when earnings justify the same.

Since Alberta Pool Elevators started in business, the following payments have been made to patrons and reserve holders:

Patronage dividends in cash	\$ 4,695,593
Redemption of Reserves	5,876,900
Total	\$10,572,493

In addition to the above, patronage dividends have been paid in reserves to a total of \$4,935,846.

Every Pool member should have a clear understanding of Pool policies. It is believed that such policies should encourage more farmers to become Pool members and should also be an incentive to increased deliveries to Pool elevators.



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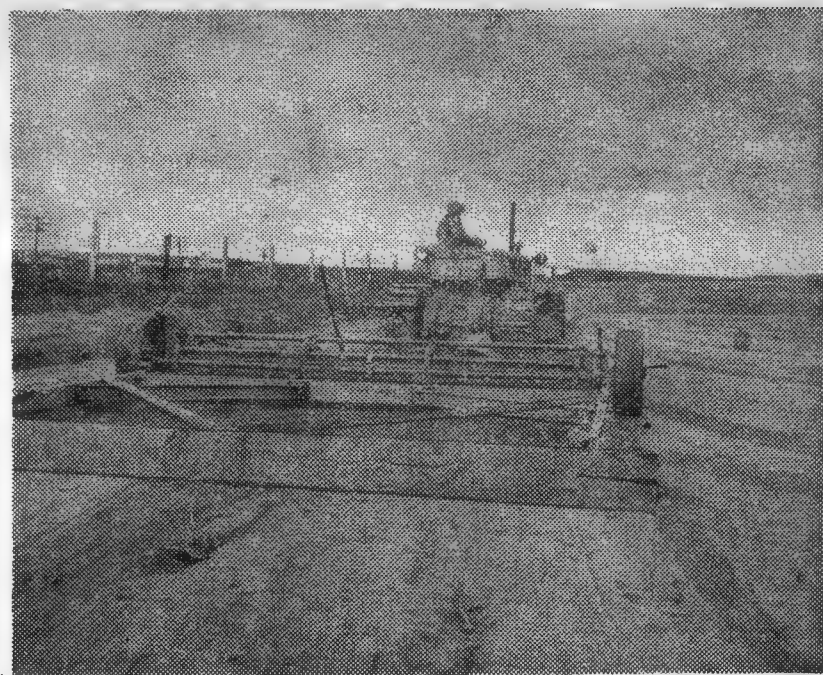
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Scenes like these are common in the Lethbridge-Taber area this summer as more farms are readied for irrigation with water from the new St. Mary's Dam.

The Supreme Blasphemy is man's worship of man

By REV. FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D.

ISAIAH probes to the fundamental weakness of his nation when he says; "Behold, all ye that kindle a fire, that compass yourselves about with sparks: walk in the light of your fire, and in the sparks that ye have kindled. This shall ye have of mine hand, ye shall lie down in sorrow."

Here is the supreme blasphemy — man making himself the center of his universe, man living for himself, striving to escape darkness by his own light and living by his own knowledge. Such idolatry is found in the statement, "We used to say that man's chief end was to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever. Now we say that man's chief end is to glorify human life and to enjoy it as long as it lasts." Such idolatry is found in Mumford's magnificent description of so much contemporary life in "Faith for Living":

"In America we have created a new race, with healthy physiques, sometimes beautiful bodies, but empty minds: people who have accepted life as an alternation of meaningless routine with insignificant sensation

At their best, these passive barbarians live on an innocent animal level: they sun-tan their bodies, sometimes at vast public bathing beaches, sometimes under a lamp. They dance, whirl, sway, in mild orgies of vacant sexuality. These people eat, drink, marry, bear children and go to their grave in a state that is at best hilarious: anesthesia, and at its worst is anxiety, fear, and envy, for lack of the necessary means to achieve the fashionable minimum of sensation."

Such idolatry dominated the youth of Nazi Germany which declared, "We want no other God than that which has sprung

from the German soil and the German soul." Or again, "We require no salvation; we shall save ourselves." It is found in the refrain,

"Glory to man in the highest
For man is the master of things."

"This is the fundamental falsehood, the ultimate lie. Man makes himself a god. He deifies and worships himself. Therefore, he has to postulate three things: he has to declare himself to be sinless, self-centred, and self-sufficient. He has to be sinless. Who ever heard of a sinful God? So a modern statement that goes almost unchallenged is that there is no such thing as a bad boy. The Bible to the contrary says that there is no such thing as a good boy: "In sin did my mother conceive me." The Bible declares that if we say we have no sin we deceive ourselves; that we have all sinned and come short of the glory of God. Luther said that the fact that a man did not realize his sin was proof that he no longer knew God.

A Thieves' Den

We become utterly self-centred, our eyes fixed upon our god which is ourself. This complete selfishness has been expressed by many men who regard the world as "a thieves' den" where the selfish survive and the weak and altruistic go to the wall. We must live for ourselves and die for ourselves, for ourselves and for none beside, just as if Jesus had never lived and as if He had never died.

We assert our self-sufficiency. Science would provide us with mortality. Science would provide us with a way of life. Edu-

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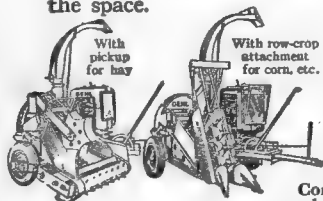


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cation — the tree of knowledge — here was the secret of the good life. As people became educated they would become reformed. Ramsay MacDonald declared that if a good picture, fine music, and a good book were placed in every home that home would be a good home. We looked up to the heavens and laughed at God, declaring, "We don't need you", and straightway our world became a hell. We carried our own lights and they became darkness. We lay down in sorrow.

We should have known better. We had the Bible to tell us the story of Adam who declared war on God. Milton dramatized that hideous rebellion against the Creator. The story of the Tower of Babel contained a parable of the destruction of all those who said, "Go to, let us make us a tower whose top will reach into heaven." The Greeks left us with a record of the folly of all those who declared that, "Man is the measure of all things". The end of that magnificent civilization was symbolized in the statue Laocoon, where a giant snake crushes the children and their father in its coils and that god-like person is unable to save himself or his offspring. Plato told the story when he said that at the end of man's search for knowledge he still must look for a revelation from God else the truth could never be discovered.

Tragic Hamlet

We should have known, for the greatest of dramatists taught us. Shakespeare watched the Renaissance defy man and then he wrote that blasting, searing play, Hamlet, to show the utter inadequacy of man. The picture produced by Hollywood missed this central truth of the play, the meaning of the play which lifted it above time and made it the greatest dramatic truth written by man. Here was a man who had achieved the ultimate in the Renaissance ideal. He was a fully-round personality. Ophelia declares of him:

"O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!

The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's, eye, tongue, sword;
... Blasted with ecstasy."

Look at this tremendous man contemplating suicide, yet even here paralysed in action:

"To be, or not to be: that is the question:"

Mortality is not enough. How many preachers piously quote Polonius, utterly indifferent to the fact that Polonius is one of the clowns, a pitiful, pompous, ridiculous figure, a poor simpleton, utterly inadequate in the world of affairs. He commands at all times, if not our derision, certainly our pity for one a bit weak morally and mentally. Note the utter tragedy of his miserable ethics in the oft-quoted advice:

"This above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,

Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Now Polonius was incapable of being true to any man. Shakespeare is pointing out that such morality has no authority. He demonstrates that without religion there can be no ethics. This pagan self-confidence is tragic: man needs to be true to something outside himself.

Listen to the words of our text. Listen to the eternal truth as the prophet declares (Isaiah XIV, 13-15): "For thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend unto heaven; I will exalt my throne above the stars of God... I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the Most High. Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell." Read Sorokin's story of modern culture as it follows a dismal pattern, without creative genius because it lacks power and pattern. All our sociologists, all great observers of man's nature, tell us the same story. Our great writers are the prophets of our day. We listen to them no more than the ancient Hebrews listened to Isaiah.

My beloved, you can find God if you will search for Him. I declare to you that you can find God. I give you my word. You can find many things that I do not know. I know God. I have come to know Him so that though I serve Him so poorly yet I am sure of Him and no one can take that sureness from me. A vast multitude have found God. Think of the witnesses, more worthy than I, who have found Him. A vast company from the time of Moses who cut through the philosophies of man to the direct vision; from Paul who saw through a glass darkly, but he did see; from Augustine down through the roll-call of saints and reformers to our day—they have found Him. Humble people, great people. You can find Him.

How can you find Him? The world has been vocal with the voice of God if we would but hear. It is ablaze with the signs of God if we would but see. The very earth speaks of God; the heavens declare His glory. Surely in our lives we can see His providence. Surely in history we can see that it is well with the good and that wickedness is destroyed. Everywhere we see His Power and His Providence, but God has not left us with these alone. Last of all God sent His Son, standing beside us, touching us with human hands, telling us that "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father". Here is the Word made flesh. Then we have in our souls the witness of the Holy Spirit. Listen for Him. Follow His guidance. God will become daily more real. You will know Him as a Presence, near and dear and altogether wonderful. Through the darkness of our present day you will see His light and the promise of His coming Kingdom. And some day you will see Him face to face.

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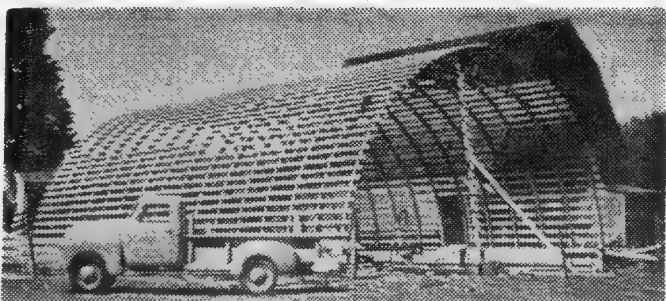
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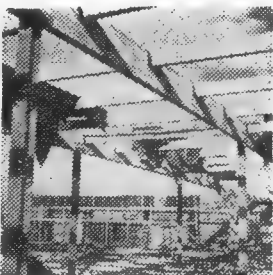
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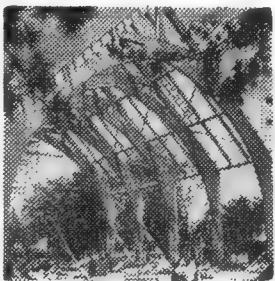
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Young Sign Makers



Marion Allan of Piapot, Alta., sent us this picture of the pupils of Manville school who are not only enthusiastic members of the Piapot Grain club but expert sign makers as well. They made all the signs they are displaying here.

Search for more production concerns B.C. growers

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

FOOD is critical material. That was one of the major themes of the 25th annual convention of Pacific Seedsmen's Association held in Vancouver recently; a three-day conference of 300 growers and businessmen from many parts of Canada and the U.S.A.

The delegates, however, were drawn chiefly from Alberta, B.C. and the western states; and the sessions were marked by a sober consideration of unsettled world conditions, and the desperate need of food to stave off starvation in those countries living under sub-standard conditions.

William Myers, head agronomist, U.S. department of agriculture, Beltsville, Md., made a stirring plea for greater utilization of land in North America, particularly through taking advantage of science in intensive cultivation.

He said: "We have food resources far in excess of those countries beyond the iron curtain. We must maintain that advantage. Our program must have the continuing concerted efforts of all, including the technologists. Food is essential to defense.

"We cannot have, and maintain our present diet unless we pay more attention to our grasslands. We are a milk and meat-eating people. I hope we never have to go on the Asiatic diet of cereals.

"There are millions of acres of grasslands in North America. They include the great untapped assets of the U.S. They require improvement, by renovating, re-seeding and fertilization."

Mr. Myers then showed how production of livestock could be doubled and trebled by proper utilization of rangelands. He said that such increased production, coupled with an intelligent livestock feeding program, would reduce the amount of

grain required for feed, which in turn would release expensive proteins for other uses.

He emphasized the necessity for crop rotations to obtain better yields and declared that growers should seek superior forage crop seeds in order to get the best results.

Referring to untapped resources, Mr. Myers spoke of one region in the southern states where 50 million acres could be put into higher production, and if the job were tackled it would mean that 500 million pounds of seed would be required.

He then dealt with another area of 30 million acres in the northwest states. These and other regions added together indicated tremendous seed business for the future.

Minds Change

Referring to the growers; he recalled that only a few years ago, farmers generally hesitated to pay the extra price for high quality seed; but he added that the progressive farmer of today showed more care in choice of seed, and was more willing to pay the higher cost, realizing that he would get a higher return on his investment.

Almost co-incidentally, the department of agriculture at the University of B.C. announced a new policy of experimental projects on the college farm comprising about 100 acres.

During the annual Ayrshire field day at the farm, Dr. Stan Wood announced that studies would be undertaken under six major divisions:

1. Efficient and economical mechanization of farm operations. The last two horses on the farm were disposed of recently.

2. Mixtures of grass and legumes most suitable for hay and pasture production.

3. Use of fertilizer; rate of

applications and mixtures with relation to legume maintenance and yield for pastures.

4. Use of fertilizers and manures in relation to forage crops, hay and pasture production on marginal land.

5. Soil maintenance, prevention of erosion, control of tilth in relation to field management.

6. Mineral content of soil in relation to plant feeding value; reproductive efficiency and general health of the university Ayrshire herd; studies of the best ways of keeping a mineral balance in animals.

Poor Soil

Dr. Wood pointed out to 100 farmers that one of the most interesting features of the university farm is that the soil is very poor. It is gravelly, with much hardpan, and is poorly drained.

This means that any successes enjoyed with plants on this marginal land rate quite high; and every project is a challenge to both the plants and the scientists who are working on them.

Dr. Wood added: With increasing demands for food, and with increased agricultural expansion and growing populations, more marginal lands are coming into use. So now we are studying what the marginal farm land on the campus will produce.

We are starting a six-year rotation pasture study, with two years cropping of green fodder and four years of grass.

"Included in our projects is a 10-acre turkey range."

Like all institutions, the university is short of money for needed expansion, but one ray of hope was offered by Prof. E. A. Lloyd of the poultry department.

He said that he hoped to

make the department self-supporting. The university raises large numbers of birds for experiments in diet, nutrition, and naturally produces a surplus of eggs and birds.

The university is not going to compete with any producer, but will be able to sell the surplus for cash, which will go into buying requirements for the poultry division.

During the meeting Sam Shannon, pioneering cattleman of Cloverdale, returned from California with a glad light in his eye.

He said: "I attended the Merced, Cal., sale of the California Ayrshire Breeders' Association, when 16 head of B.C. stock sold for an average of \$375.

High price for a cow was \$660. It was produced by J. A. Lewis, Chilliwack. High price for a heifer calf was \$475. It was produced by Mrs. S. J. McClughan of Port Kells."

For many years farmers along the international border have been trying to get into a stronger position in the early potato market.

They have formed the Boundary Bay Early Potatoes Co-operative Association, and they held their first annual field day recently. The event drew more than 100 persons including a representative gathering of wholesalers, retailers, machinery and insecticide men, representatives of university and government departments.

Emphasis was laid upon the fact that growers would have to produce high quality product, washed and pre-packaged in small containers to meet competition.

CANADIAN QUIZ...

By GEOFFREY SHAWCROSS

1. Who were the Canadians who became, respectively, Leader of the Opposition and a Knight in the Old Country forty years ago?

2. What eminent Canadian physician was born sixty years ago?

3. Whose was the shortest Premiership in our history?

4. What distinguished statesman once said unknowingly over the 'phone to a Royal Princess, "What the Hell shall I say to her"?

5. From when does the first British government in Canada date?

6. What is the southern-most part of Canada?

7. Which "working" people have six meals daily?

8. Why is St. James's Basilica, Montreal, unique?

9. What and where is our oldest existing "Protestant" church?

10. Who was the colored Canadian who became Premier of the Sandwich Islands?

11. How did the word "Dominion" become associated with Canada?

12. Who was the co-discoverer of insulin?

13. What prominent Canadian resident is 60 this year?

14. Who was the first British Royal figure to visit us?

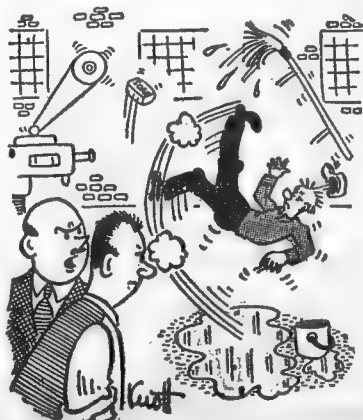
15. What Halifax merchant became Lord Mayor of London?

16. What noted shipowner died in 1865?

17. What city was partially destroyed in 1917?

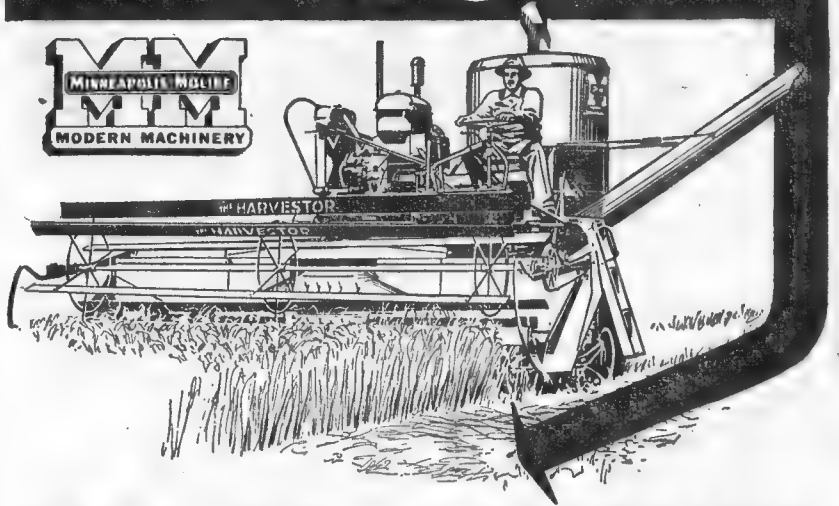
18. Which Canadian Chapel was built in one day?

(Answers on page 23)



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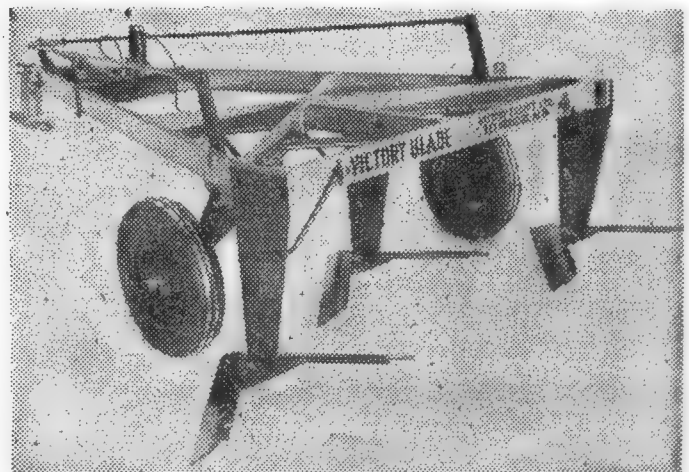
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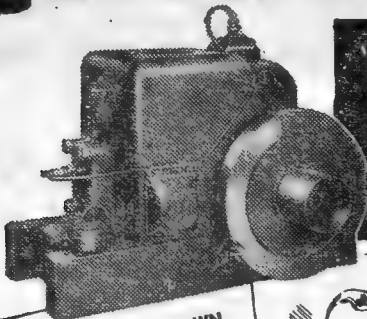
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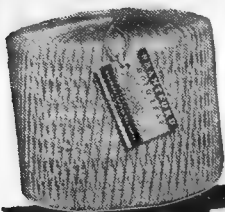
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Rural Electrification in Manitoba and Alberta

By HENRY YOUNG,

President, Farmers' Union of Alberta

WHILE on the way back from Ottawa on our recent delegation, the writer stopped off at Winnipeg for a day to get the latest information on the progress of Rural Electrification in Manitoba.

As most of our readers know, Manitoba is following quite a different system to that in vogue in Alberta. In Manitoba, the Provincial Power Commission owns the whole distribution system outside of Winnipeg City, and their network is being rapidly extended to all the farming areas of that Province. 5,000 farms per year are being electrified and at the end of 1950, some 22,000 were connected to power lines.

In Manitoba, no farmer is asked to pay any part of the cost of power lines to serve his area. The line is built into his yard, including transformer and poles, by the Power Commission. The farmer is only required to take care of the wiring from the transformer to his buildings. This leaves the farmer free to use his own money to fully electrify his farm which costs plenty at today's prices.

This system makes for greater use of power which now averages 200 K.W.H. per month on Manitoba farms. The Manitoba farm rates for power are 8c for the first 50 K.W.H., 2c for the next 100 K.W.H., and 1c for all additional power used, less 10% discount on total bill. No service charge. At these rates, 200 K.W.H. per month costs \$5.85. For larger users the 1c rate provides very cheap power.

On this basis it is not surprising that 80% of the farms in the electrified areas, are connected to power lines. The surprising thing is that the percentage is not higher. On being asked for an explanation of this point, the Power Commission's reply was that the large number of farms being operated by Mortgage Companies and other absentee owners,

ages .83 miles per farm which compares closely with Alberta areas serviced.

Now as to how the building of the rural lines in Manitoba is financed. The Provincial Government supplies the money to the Power Commission at cost which is about 3%. The cost of the lines is amortized over 35 years and present rates over the whole system are calculated to pay for the first cost and also provide for upkeep of the lines.

In addition to this, and as a part of their policy of Aid to Agriculture, the Manitoba Government now pays to the Power Commission an annual subsidy to assist in the construction of rural lines. This is a new policy and may or may not be continued.

The big problem which Manitoba will soon have to face is that of getting new sources of power. The Winnipeg River, which it was once thought, would supply all the power needed in the Province, is now almost fully developed and the demand for power is growing. The Nelson River has abundant power, but it is far distant from the settled area and to build a transmission line is very difficult owing to the vast area of lakes and muskeg to be traversed. If Manitoba had some of Alberta's abundant gas to power a generating plant, the answer would be easy.

One very important thing which the Manitoba Power Commission is doing for its farm customers, is the providing of various kinds of electrical equipment at cost for the first two years after they are connected to power lines. In the Commission's very fine showroom in Winnipeg, many kinds of electrical equipment are on display with ordinary retail prices marked on the same tag with the price to farm customers. Here are a few examples of savings effected by a body which is interested in the farmers' welfare:

Article.	Retail Price.	Manitoba Power Commission Price.	Saving.
General Electric de-luxe refrigerator, 9 feet	\$429.00	\$354.00	\$75.00
Northern Electric refrigerator, 9 ft.	\$399.00	\$330.00	\$69.00
General Electric washer	\$164.50	\$142.50	\$22.00
Moffat Electric range	\$91.00	\$73.00	\$18.00
G. E. vacuum cleaner	\$109.50	\$92.50	\$17.00
Sunbeam Mixmaster	\$65.75	\$56.75	\$9.00

ers, was the chief limiting factor. It is safe to say that if we had a deal like this in Alberta, it would be easy to sign up from 90 to 100% of the farmers for power in most districts. It would also be possible to extend power lines to the poorer districts where farmers can never hope to pay the whole cost of their own power lines.

As to the distance between farms serviced in Manitoba, the Power Commission gave the information that so far this aver-

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that all the things which are being done in Manitoba to help the farmers modernize their homes and buildings through electricity, can be done in Alberta. But it will never take place until we have a different policy in Alberta.

The difference is that in Manitoba all the profits of the whole system are available to extend the power lines, while in Alberta the Power Companies' very considerable profits go to their

shareholders, while the farmers who want lines built to their farms, have to pay the whole shot. This eliminates the poorer farmers and districts from the picture.

IN ALBERTA the plan under which the Power Companies are proceeding with rural electrification is absolutely unsatisfactory. They load the whole cost of constructing the rural lines on to the farmers. In our opinion there is no reason why farmers should have to pay for the rural lines. Residents of towns and villages are never asked to pay the first cost of the lines down their particular street before getting power. Why should the farmer be forced to do this? The high cost of these lines now amounting to \$900 to \$1,200 per farm, prevents full coverage as many farmers along the lines simply cannot afford this.

Newly established people such as war veterans are among these, and we have the spectacle of the men who fought for Canada being denied one of the greatest benefits to rural life. Then, too, it costs a lot of money to electrify a farm. Wiring buildings and buying electrical equipment will run up to \$1,000 or more. Most farmers cannot afford both the line cost and the cost of wiring and equipment, consequently they must go into debt or do without equipment.

Following this you will find a comparison between Alberta and Manitoba on the power deal. The facts and figures given there are all taken from official sources and we can vouch for their accuracy.

Comparison Cost of Power Amount used

Per Month.	Manitoba.	Alberta.
50 K.W.H.	\$3.60	\$3.50
60 K.W.H.	3.78	3.70
80 K.W.H.	4.14	4.10
100 K.W.H.	4.50	4.50
150 K.W.H.	5.40	5.50
200 K.W.H.	5.85	6.50
300 K.W.H.	6.75	8.50
400 K.W.H.	7.65	10.50
500 K.W.H.	8.55	12.50

Note:—To the Alberta rates should be added the interest on the farmers' investment. Example: \$900 at 4% = \$36.00 or \$3 per month.

Comparison Between Alberta and Manitoba.

Point No. 1

Alberta—Power Companies in charge, no overall plan. Lines built where farmers will put up money.

Manitoba—Public Power Commission in charge. Planned development to cover the province under way.

Point No. 2

Alberta — Farmers forced to pay for all rural lines. Cost now \$900 to \$1,200 per farm. Power Companies risk nothing and contribute no money, but retain right to take over farmers' lines whenever they wish to.

Manitoba — Lines built into farmers' yard, including 5 H.P. transformer, without charge to farmer.

Manitoba — 5 H.P. Service is standard in Manitoba at no extra charge.

Point No. 3

Alberta — Power Companies not interested in connecting individual farms. Farmers must join so-called co-operatives, pay the full price and do all promotion work free for the Power Companies.

Manitoba — All farmsteads within 5-pole distance of existing lines can get line built to serve them without charge.

Point No. 4

Alberta — Alberta far behind Manitoba in rural electrification. Only 8,000 farms electrified at end of 1949.

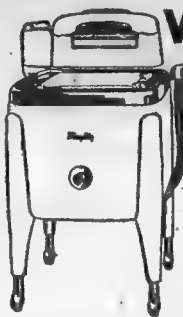
Manitoba — Rapid and systematic development. 17,000 farms electrified at the end of 1949.

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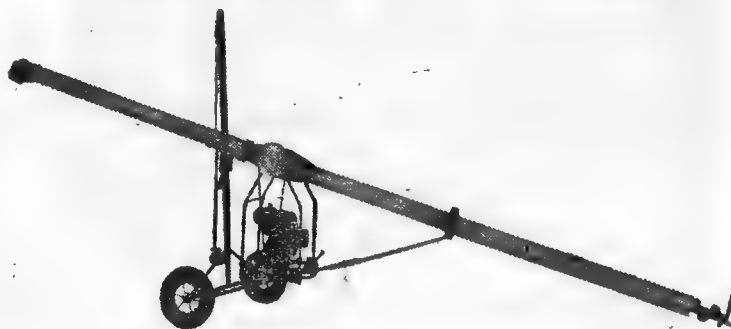
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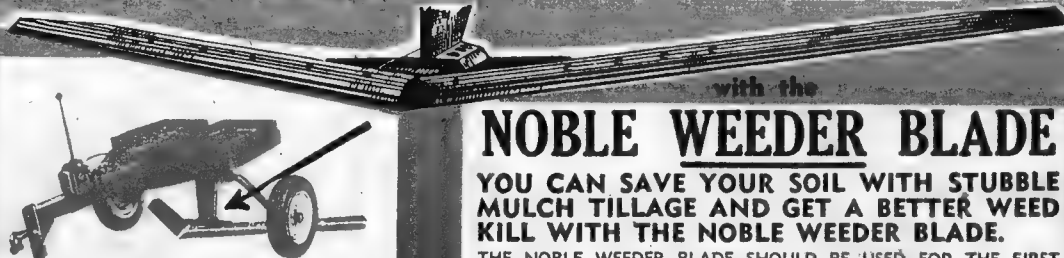
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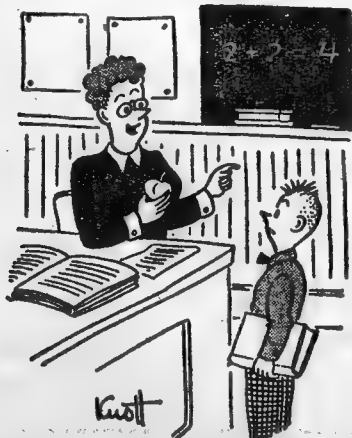
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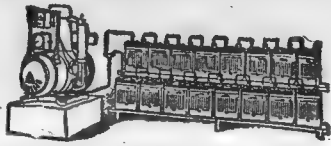


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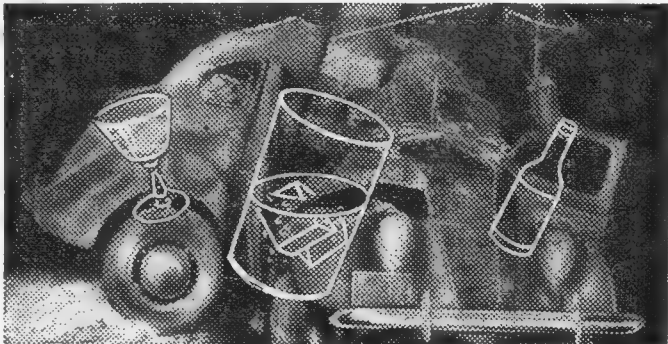
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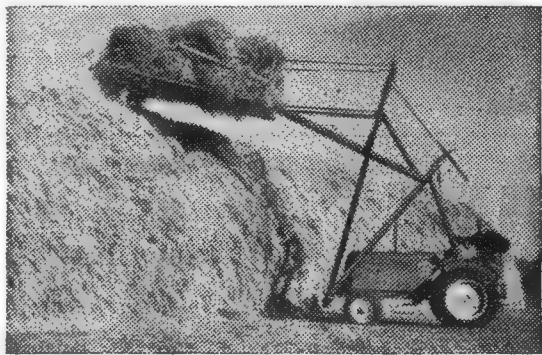


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Walking in the rain is a great summer sport

By KERRY WOOD

OF all days to enjoy a walk in the rain, this was probably the worst. I am writing this article a month before it will appear in the Review, so would ask you to recall the cold, wet snowstorm of early June when 6 inches of snow covered many parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. In our district the snow did not stay white on the ground, but the combined snow and rain was heavy, while temperatures hovered around a chilly 34 degrees throughout the storm. It was not a pleasant day for a walk in the woods.

Nevertheless, I set out. Within ten minutes it became obvious that my clothing wasn't waterproof, which helped remove any inhibitions I might have had about avoiding the wettest coverts. So I splashed into the thickets, listening to the continuous warble of Red-eyed Vireos, the thin, brief songs of Yellow Warblers that most people call Wild Canaries, and watching a large flock of Pine Siskins that had just blown into our woodlands and were tremendously excited about their arrival.

Robins were feeding speckled youngsters, their first brood to leave the nest. Robins usually raise two and often three families here in Western Canada. And it is a fortunate thing that they are so prolific, because the mortality rate among young robins is dreadfully high. Even on this wet day I sighted a bedraggled stray cat carrying a limp young robin in its jaws.

Dry Shelter

Then I sloshed through the wet greenery towards a stand of spruces. Here, under the densest groves, there were many areas where the rain had not penetrated. A concentration of wild creatures were sheltering in this dry belt. A sleepy Richardson's owl was perched only six feet from the ground, tight against a spruce trunk on the

lee side, out of the wind. Squirrels were searching for morel mushrooms, invading the poplar woodlands beyond the dry belt but running back to the comfortable territory as soon as they had found the wrinkled but delicious moral food.

I saw a couple of White-footed Mice scurry among the dry needles, coming from under a mossy log. Then a sharp-nosed shrew darted out from the same log, a tiny fellow only half the size of the dainty mice. The shrew's presence explained the daytime appearance of the nocturnal White-foots, because the ferocious little shrew was probably hunting for victims under that log and the Mice fled their lairs to avoid the diminutive but savage hunter.

Among birds sheltering under the spruce umbrella was a family of young Chickadees, lipping their Dee-notes while their harassed parents rustled for food. A Mourning Dove was perched there, turning its pigeon-like head from side to side as it peered down at me and tried to decide whether to fly or stay. A heavier gust of wind and rain helped the dove make up its mind: it stayed. I hoped it would utter its haunting call; at a distance, the mournful cooing sounds like the sad whooping of an owl. But the dove remained silent, dozing after the three thousand mile flight from its winter-home on the far islands of the Caribbean Sea.

Flickers and Kinglets

Another song made me forget the dove, as the joyous notes of a Ruby-crowned Kinglet bubbled through the gray day. The tiny bird was soon spotted: a chunky mite not as large as a wren, but with a singing voice that fills the whole woodland with happy melody. While following the Kinglet, I came to a high piled home of the fierce red ants that build their nests out of dead spruce needles. On top of the nest a Flicker was perched, contentedly feasting on the torpid ants on this cold day. Flickers are the yellow-shafted woodpeckers that specialize on ant-fare. It is reported that each flicker eats more than 500 ants per day!

The whickering of a snipe reminded me that a marsh was just beyond the spruces, so I walked out of the dry belt and into the soaked willows. As I splashed through the first fringe of marsh grass, a bird put on a tumbling act at my feet, displaying russet brown feathers as it somersaulted and huffed and moaned out a tremulous Skaaaaay! I had almost stepped on a Wilson's Snipe nest, with two eggs deposited in the hollowed crown of a grassy hummock. The eggs were olive drab, blotched in chocolate browns. The snipe is a small

Prize Picture



Mrs Jack McMillan, Pine Creek, Man., won \$3 for this shot of son Wally and Rover in a romp.

bird, but her eggs are amazingly large. When the young hatch, they are well advanced and can run nimbly along the marshy shores within a few minutes of leaving the egg-state.

Mallards, teal, scaup, and canvasbacks were on the slough waters. Drake canvasbacks were putting on that interesting Rush act: they open their beaks and half spread their wings, speeding through the waters in short rushes towards the females. The ducks hustle out of the way, appearing to be somewhat frightened of their large and splendid consorts. It looks like a watery version of a barnyard rooster's hen-herding tactics.

I dodged back among the willows to avoid the Red-winged Blackbirds that kept darting at my head. They advertised my presence too well, so I slipped into the willow screen to walk around the marsh for a while.

Next I came to a patch of Shubby Cinqufoil: some call it the Bush Buttercup. You can buy this attractive shrub from nurseries at 75c per bush, but at least 50 shrubs were growing wild in an area no larger than a garden patch. White birches were nearby, another fine ornamental tree, while closer to the spruce forest were clumps of red-barked Dogwood. The dwarf dogwood is one of the finest of our western shrubs; many cities are now transplanting it to parks and boulevards.

I hunted in vain for Yellow Ladyslippers. A good patch used to thrive there, until the day when a large group of children visited the region and plucked every ladyslipper they could find. Pulling a ladyslipper destroys the plant forever, as it kills the bulb. If the stem is cut with scissors or knife without pressure on the root-bulb, the plant survives to flower another year.

For a time the walk was without incident, except for the soaking rain and the start of a shivering chill as I went through water-drenched shrubbery. Re-entering the spruces, I slipped on a smooth stick and crashed noisily on my back. As I fell a deer jumped from cover and bounded away; a mallard duck flew from a magpie nest overhead; while a ruffled grouse thundered away from a log where it had been drumming. I lay on my back a moment, staring up at the magpie nest and thinking of the plundered duck-eggs found earlier. Mallards nest in peculiar places at times: on top of straw-thatched pigpens, on haystacks, off in the forest half a mile from water, and sometimes in deserted nests of crows or magpies. Since magpies pilfer duck eggs so often, perhaps mallards feel revenged by occasionally using a magpie's roofed castle for a home.

Pondering this problem of robber-and-tenant ethics, I cut myself a Saskatoon walking stick and hobbled homewards.

Farm Service Facts

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When you give your Combine a Pre-Season Check Up

On the majority of farms the combine is the most expensive machine that the farmer owns. Proper maintenance and thorough lubrication will prolong the life of the combine. A systematic check up of the combine before harvest will improve its efficiency and will pay rich dividends in time and money. Your instruction manual and the following general guide will assist you to get your combine in tip-top condition for harvest.

Frame Wheels and Supporting Parts

The frame in your combine supports the various working parts and holds them in proper relation to each other. To keep it in proper alignment, tighten all braces, draw truss rods into position and check for loose bolts and rivets.

Inspect and adjust the main wheel bearings if they are of the adjustable type. Washing all bearings with kerosene and repacking them with the proper type of grease will prolong their life.

Tires too respond to good care—check them for cuts and cracks and have them repaired if necessary.

Platform Table and Cutting Bar

A cutting bar in poor alignment if uncorrected will take extra power, cut grain poorly, and will wear the sickle and ledger plates.

Checking and correcting the many obvious things is important too—such as the metal canvas slides, canvases, buckles and adjusting straps and also the reels or auger, as the case may be.

Beater and Deflector Curtains

Make sure that all rivets and bolts are tight. If beater blades are badly worn, replace them. Deflector curtains, both steel and canvas, should be kept in good condition.

Straw Walkers, Straw Decks and Rattles

Check and replace loose, broken, worn or lost slats or sections which may allow straw to fall through with the grain. Loose bolts on rotating straw walkers may wreck the walkers or twist the driving crank. Clean and adjust wooden bearings so that the walkers will not rub on each other or on the sides of the combine.

Front and Rear Grain Pans

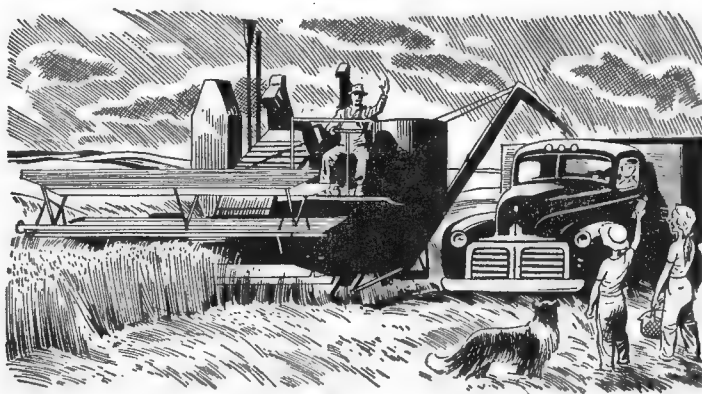
Check and repair such obvious defects as cracks in the fluted bottoms and loose, broken or worn fish backs. Also check the wooden bearings or support blocks to make sure they are securely fastened. If the bearings are worn replace them.

Rear Shoe, Recleaner Shoe and Sieves

Check for cracks in the sheet metal. Repair if necessary by welding, soldering or using sheet iron and tinner's rivets.

Elevators and Slip Clutches

Attention to the condition and adjustment of elevator chains, cups and drag



A Pre-Season Check Up Pays. It helps avoid irritating delay when every minute counts.

Feeder House and Cylinder

The feeder riddle is subject to stretching and wear of the chain, also wear and cracking of the slats. It is also important to check grain shields and deflectors, which if loose, may fall down into the cylinder.

Tooth and Bar Cylinders

Cylinder bearing trouble may often be traced to the vibration by a cylinder which is out of balance. When replacing a worn or broken tooth is necessary, a new tooth should be placed directly opposite the tooth replaced. The same principle applies in bar type cylinders.

In a tooth type cylinder, particularly, excessive end play is undesirable. Check with your manual.

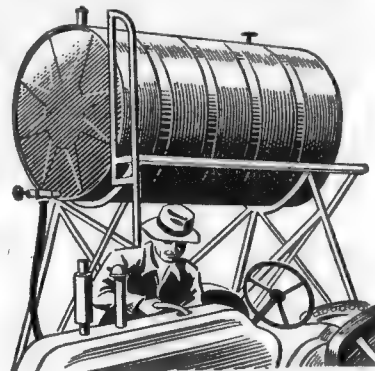
blocks will save hours of time in the field. Examine slip clutches for worn clutch facings or plates. Wash out the dirt and grease and set the spring tension on the clutch just tight enough to carry a slight overload without slipping.

Safety Tips

1. Don't lubricate or adjust the combine while running.
2. Don't operate the machine until all the guards are in place.
3. Do avoid wearing loose clothing around moving belts and pulleys.
4. Do provide adequate lights on the tractor or combine when working or travelling at night.



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Our Readers think.....
• LETTERS TO THE EDITOR •

Grading grievances

To the Editor,
I read your Editorials with interest and I agree with Mr. Farough that the Farmers Unions need every farmer if we are to survive. They hold the farmers' wheat and use the money free and he can go to the bank and borrow and pay interest. The Creameries do some of that too, and they grade you on everything.

I know one man who got so tired being beat out of his eggs he went to the store and bought 5 dozen of the best graded eggs and got a bill for them, he took them to the Creamery. They said he had just a few firsts and B's and C's and cracks. When he got his bill of grading and money he pulled the storekeepers bill out for 5 dozen best eggs and proceeded to tell that man all about it. And we are just graded into the middle man's hands on everything.

Too bad they don't pass some laws on dentists, doctors and lawyers. What good does it do to pay 12 days' hospitalization on maternity cases and let the doctors fees go right on up until there is very little difference. They claim it costs a lot to get to be a doctor, dentist and lawyer and you don't stock a farm for nothing either but that gets no consideration. The farmers want to set their prices and let them do the same as they do us "take it or leave it."

Now Brother Manning, "Aberhart's right hand man" who was going to give us all \$25 a month and lower taxes. The only ones got a raise I've heard of were the Govt. men and our taxes are doubled and going higher. They've turned everything into big Municipalities and big machinery, no road work for the farmer any more. It is all cash and instead of giving us a break on the oil it's the Govt. and the millionaires for that. If the farmer wants anything out of the mess they make of his farm the oil man can complain to the Arbitration board Bro. Manning's Govt. has set up and they will come out and tell you just how much you are going to get.

If the farmer and the oil company can't agree on the price all the oil company has to do is go to this Bro. Manning's Arbitration board and they'll look over the situation and tell you what they will allow you and give the oil company permission to move in and set up operations on your land right over your head. It stands to reason they won't go to the Arbitration board only for a reduction in

price. Their literature says the farmer can apply to them too but what does it benefit a farmer to go to them?

Common sense tells you they are pulling with the oil people. That board was created on purpose to force entry for the drillers. Now voters we want to remember this deal. When we have paid taxes for 30 to 40 years besides paying for the land and then be sold out for a mess of pottage to the rich oil companies and the Govt. who were so anxious to get into power to protect the common people.

A Subscriber.
Bluffton, Alberta.

Join the States

To the Editor:
I have before me your issue of June, 1951, and have read with considerable interest your editorial on page five, entitled "We are losing our country."

At the end of the first paragraph of the third column you say, "In the not too distant future Canada will have to find perhaps \$1,000,000,000, a year in U. S. funds to pay out to Americans as interest on their investment in Canada."

This statement as well in fact, as the whole article is quite true, but I suggest to you the only remedy for this condition is to bring about a merger of the two countries so there will only be one money in use and shares in the C.P.R. and other enterprise on this side of the line, when bought by people south of the border would not fall into foreign hands. We might also invest in some American Railway Shares without sending our money out of the country and losing up to ten per cent on exchange.

H. A. Traxler.
Finmore, B.C.

Our foreign debt burden

To the Editor:
Your recent editorial dealing with our selling out to the U.S. was drawn to my attention by Mr. Geo. Buscombe, Jr., who subscribes to your paper.

He asked me to send you the enclosed copy of a letter which has already been mailed to 250 editors across Canada, as well as to St. Laurent, Howe, Gardiner, Abbott, Drew and Howard Green.

I gained some new ideas from your editorial and I hope you gain something as useful from my letter.

What I am trying to impress on the government is that we,

require a sinking fund against the day U.S. citizens reverse their opinion of Canadian investments and all try to get out the same day.

Two or three years ago Mr. Towers announced that \$3 billion of our \$4 billion net foreign debt was in marketable securities. Since then the net debt has increased and especially that part which is invested in domestic bonds.

Without the Foreign Exchange Control Board we would be vulnerable to complete wiping out of our reserves, exchange collapse and the stock and bond markets smashed.

That would ruin our internal and external credit and leave us completely helpless, yet the Conservatives have been arguing we should do away with the Foreign Exchange Board!

As you infer, we Canadians are a lot of hopeless asses and we are in for a very bad time unless we wake up.

The modern idea of 25% gold coverage for currency, plus demand deposits, does not apply in this country. Coverage for any U. S. onslaught by panicked Americans plus 25% coverage for currency plus demand deposits might apply, but it is only an academic guess at best. The proof of solvency will be whether we can meet our foreign payments of dividend profits and interest, the interest on our domestic bonds and still meet the running expenses of the country at the bottom of commodity prices when that time comes.

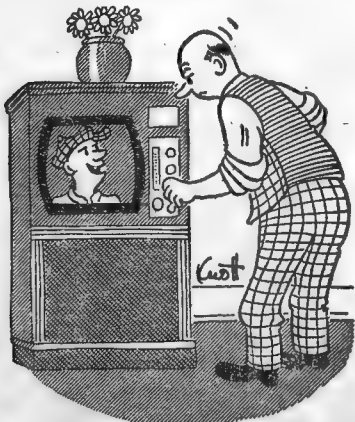
I have pointed that out to Abbott and urged him to get rid of U.S. paper and replace it with gold. He couldn't see it, so I wrote my friend Wellington Jefferies of the Globe-Mail. He published Abbott's letter to me which did not answer my question as to whether we would suffer loss if the U.S. dollar went down simultaneously with other currencies and agreed with me we should hold gold not paper.

R. P. Roberts.

Suite 20, 601 Bute St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Rules of the Road

In Glasgow, Mont., Wesley Firemoon smashed through a roadside railing in broad daylight, explained, "I dimmed mine, but that other fellow didn't dim his," was booked for drunken driving.



"You can't tune me out, mister!
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By a slight forward or backward pressure on a convenient foot pedal you select that "just right speed" within any gear range of the 4-speed transmission, from a crawl of $\frac{5}{8}$ m.p.h. to 9 m.p.h. It's as simple as that and what is more, you don't have to keep your foot on the pedal. Once you have reached the speed selected, "DRIVE-O-MATIC" holds that speed automatically, you need only touch the pedal when you wish to change speed.

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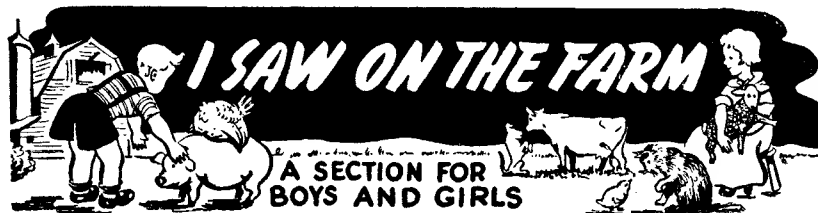


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Happened in Simmie, Earl Bratvold, local butcher was laid up for a couple of days after he was kicked by a rooster. The rooster of course couldn't reach to kick Mr. Bratvold where Mr. Bratvold would have expected to be kicked had he been kicked by, say a donkey, but nevertheless it was a painful injury. The rooster kicked Mr. Bratvold in the back of the leg, the spur penetrating a muscle, and the leg was partially paralyzed for a while.

Shirley Knippshild
Simmie, Sask.

As I was doing the milking one evening, I saw that the heifer was chewing on one of our cat's ears. And every time the heifer got too rough the cat mewed, but let it go on for about five minutes. Then she walked away, and the heifer just stood and looked after it.

Susan Wall.

Plum Coulee.

One morning after breakfast I looked out the window to see

if the cows were still home. While I looked out I saw a 4 year old bull licking the salt, then in a while a 1 year old heifer came and started to push him away, the bull backed up and stopped to look at the heifer licking the salt, then he turned around and walked away. I guess he knew there was no one to fight with.

Miss Pauline Siverid.
Ranger, Sask.

WHAT...

do you remember?

Read the Editor's letter
on page 6.

I have 2 hens, 1 white one and 1 red one that always wanted to come in the house, and when they got in would scratch around all over, so I put a lot of straw in two places and each one would lay in a place. One day the white one wasn't quite

ready to lay and wandered around seeing what she could find. She found the bedroom door open, went in, flew up on the dresser and when she saw own reflection in the mirror began to cackle as hard as she could and didn't stop till I found where she was and chased her out. She still comes in to lay though.

Mrs. Dora Barney.
Jordan River, Sask.

About a week ago when we were milking cows I saw how smart a puppy can be. We had put in some milk for the cats, the puppy seeing the cats eat wanted to eat also. But when he started to eat, one of the cats slapped him on the nose, well he went away and watched them eat. Then when one of the cats went away and the other fell asleep by the dish, he crawled up carefully, picked up the dish between his teeth and carried it away to the door of the barn, put the dish down carefully and drank the rest of the milk. Right then I wish I had a camera handy.

V. Tarasenko.

Biggar, Sask.

I saw a run-away team, with a bundle-wagon, come racing toward our house, making straight for our front verandah. In their fear and panic one of the two horses wanted to turn to go north around the house, but the other was minded to go by it on the south side, so they went forward, like a projectile, up the verandah steps. Only then did they swerve together toward the south, taking the corner pillar, and white verandah railings along, leaving a broken, sagging stair and other debris, a snapped gate-post, and the super-structure of the wagon, which had parted company from its under-carriage.

H. E. Koehn.

R.R. 7, Edmonton, Alta.

I enjoy your paper and find the "I Saw" items interesting, here is one from our little herd of goats.

We have a mother and daughter and when the daughter had her kid, grandma goat was right there and kept everything away, she soon became so possessive that she even kept the mother away till we took a hand and took grandma to another place, but even now when they're out together she's on guard for anything that might harm her grand-kid.

Mrs. R. Banman.

Gen. Del., Calgary, Alta.

Coming home one night from my brother-in-law's, I took a short-cut through the field. I heard something. I stopped, and listened. It sounded like a dog barking. So I looked around but could see nothing. As I was ready to go on my way, it came louder like a dog in pain. My brother-in-law said he had not seen his dog for a few days, so I thought I'd find out if it

MANY OF OUR SHAREHOLDERS ARE MEN

...BUT

women outnumber men among registered individual shareholders of Dominion Textile's common stock. There are 3,110 women and 2,225 men, and the women own more shares than the men do.

Over 95 percent of these shareholders live in Canada. They live in all provinces, with Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia leading, in that order.

None of these shareholders owns as much as one per cent of the stock.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

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could be his dog. So I went toward where the barking came from. Then I discovered an empty well hidden with high grass. I looked in the well and I saw what had happened. The dog had chased a jack-rabbit and had fallen in the old well.

I told my brother-in-law and he got the dog out. He was so glad he jumped and licked our hand in thanks.

Mrs Jeanne Letescier.
Fisher Branch, Man.

Our neighbor's pup was barking at our collie, Lassie, and I guess it made her mad, for she just picked him up by the neck and dunked him in the tub of rain-water by their house. Then she dropped him and trotted away.

Miss Nita Pasetko.
Winnipeg, Man.

A few days ago, while strolling past an artificial lake, I was impressed at the sight of the dignified white swans. We prefer to call them neckers. These beautiful birds are seen on the water daily now, but are always willing to come to the bank for a tid-bit from friendly hands and to explore the shore. The scene that was most interesting to me was this one. Stealing someone's nest would be easier than building one and that is what one of the female swans did. The swan expelled a duck which was hatching nine eggs, and laid five of her own in the nest. Now, Ma is happily reclining in the nest on the five while the nine ducks lay abandoned behind her.

Anne Cherewyk.
Norquay, Sask.

Answers to Canadian Quiz

By GEOFFREY SHAWCROSS

1. Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Beaverbrook (William Maxwell Aitken then).
2. Banting.
3. That of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper.
4. Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.
5. 1719 in Nova Scotia.
6. Middle Island in Lake Erie.
7. Lumberjacks.
8. Because it is a half-size replica of St. Peter's Rome.
9. St. Paul's Church, Halifax.
10. Sam Parker.
11. At the time of Confederation someone thought of the passage in the Book of Psalms, "his or its dominion shall stretch from sea to sea."
12. Dr. Best.
13. Lord Alexander.
14. Prince William (later Wm. IV).
15. Brooke Watson.
16. Sir Samuel Cunard of Halifax.
17. Halifax.
18. Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours at Holy Cross Cemetery, Halifax, erected by St. Mary's congregation.

Organic matter prevents disease

IN an article on organic culture in "Think" magazine, published by International Business Machines, Leonard Wickenden presents a good argument in favor of the power of organic matter to cure the soil's ills. Here is what he says:

'Agricultural science is full of reports from different parts of the world on the cure or control of plant diseases solely by the addition of organic matter to the soil.'

"One of the most dramatic

demonstrations was made by Dr. H. C. Young of the Ohio State Experiment Station. He was called in by the sugar beet growers who were in distress because black-root disease had cut their yields from eighteen tons per acre to five. After months of investigation and experiment, Dr. Young succeeded in raising the yield as high, in some cases, as twenty tons to the acre, and reported that control of the disease was possible with the use of ample manure or other organic matter to plow

under. In claiming that organic matter cures or prevents disease, its advocates seem to be in a strong position."



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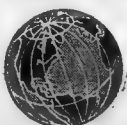
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Peonies spotlight our prairie gardens

By H. F. HARP

NO other perennial can lay claim to greater popularity than the Peony. Enthusiastic plant lovers have called it the 'Rose of the North.'

For massing in borders with shrubby background, or as individual plants in perennial borders they are unsurpassed. The only fault that might be found with Peonies is their rather short season of bloom. However there is some compensation in the distinctively handsome foliage that remains attractive throughout the whole season. Some varieties in fact, have leaves that take on a rich autumn colour.

The Chinese knew them a thousand years ago; first as medicinal plants, later as food plants and then as subjects of garden adornment. In Europe, Peony seed was used to compound a prescription said to give relief from 'Nightmare'. John Parkinson, (England) said of Peonies in 1629: "They are endeavored in our gardens where we cherish them for their goodly flowers as well as for their physical virtues."

More than a hundred years ago French growers were raising Peonies from seed on a large scale. The variety 'Edu-lis Superba' was introduced a hundred and twenty-six years ago. Most of the popular sorts of today are of French origin. In England the firm of Kelway & Sons produced the highly rated Baroness Schroeder, Kelway's Glorious and many others.

Mary Brand, Elizabeth Barnett Browning, Walter Faxon and many more are outstanding varieties of American origin.

Dislike Moving

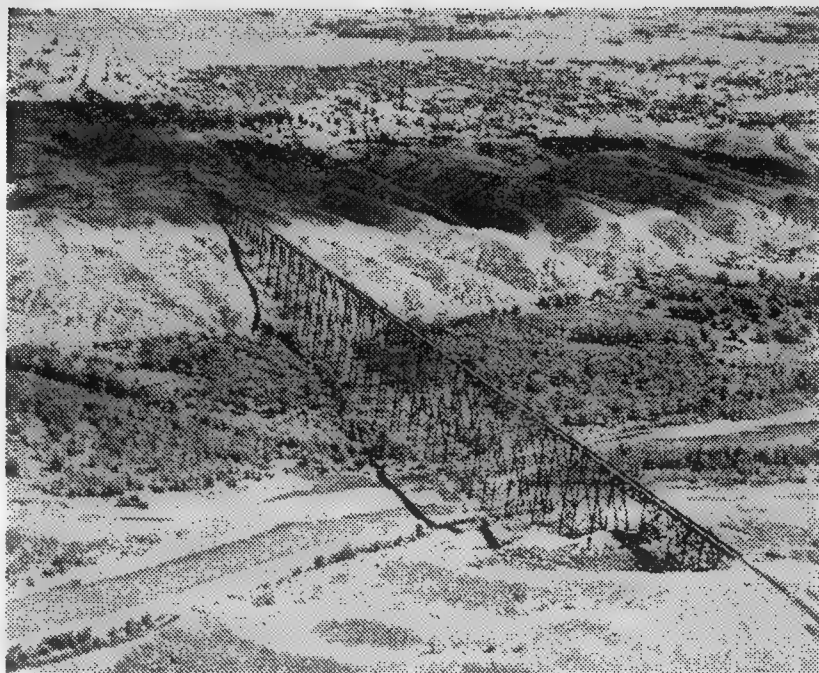
Peonies dislike being moved, so that extra care should be taken with the preparation of the soil. The chosen site had best be free of tree or shrub roots. Peonies competing for soil moisture with these subjects cannot be expected to grow into robust specimens.

Where space is limited, peonies may be planted two and a half feet apart but four feet between the rows and three feet between plants will not be a bit too much when plants are established and healthy.

Mid-September is the best planting time and the sooner the work is completed after this date the better. Spring planting is satisfactory where stock is dormant. Nurserymen offer plants in Spring that have been wintered in root cellars. These should be planted as soon as the ground is in workable condition.

Plants that have lost their vigour through old age may be rejuvenated by dividing and replanting them in a new spot. Such plants should be carefully lifted and allowed to remain exposed to the sun for several hours. The roots will then be less brittle and the work of shaking the soil from them made easier. Plants should be divided into pieces having from three to five 'eyes'. Portions of

Passing Cloud



This picture of the high level bridge at Lethbridge shows the southern Alberta metropolis emerging from a cloud. This photo was taken by the C.P.R.

root having no visible 'eyes' or shoots are useless.

Diagrams help

A record of varieties planted showing location by means of a diagram should be kept in a garden book. Knowledge of correct names of peonies in one's possession adds to interest and enjoyment.

Experienced peony growers will not expect much of new plantings for a year or two. Flower buds appearing the first year had best be removed as soon as they are seen.

Typical flowers may not show up for several years after planting. A good deal of patience is required before some

varieties come up to catalogue descriptions.

Peonies for show

Immediately following the season of bloom the work of building up a strong plant should begin. A handful of bone meal and a shovelful of wood ash should be lightly forked in around each plant. If bone meal is not available commercial fertilizer (11.48.0) may be substituted. No further application of fertilizer should be given until the flower buds are showing. Liquid manure can be used with excellent results at this time, starting with a weak solution and increasing the strength of each application until the flowers are half open when feeding is discontinued.

Liquid manure should at no time be darker in colour than weak tea.

Thinning the shoots of peonies is sometimes practised, removing not more than one third of the total number of shoots and always the weakest ones. Later when flower buds show, each stem is disbudded to the topmost or terminal bud.

Paper bags (one-pound size) should be placed over the most promising buds to protect them from scorching wind or heavy rain.

These bags must be watched very carefully as the whole secret of success is in cutting the buds at the right stage of development and plunging them directly into cold water.

As a general rule the compact full petalled, late varieties should be allowed to remain on the plants until almost half-opened. Early varieties may be cut when they first show color. Each variety differs in its response to 'bagging'. It is best learnt by 'doing'. The cut buds are best stored in a cellar (40°) leaving the bags intact. They may be held for a week in this kind of storage, if care is taken to have a minimum of foliage

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under water and a small portion cut from the stems every other day. Peony buds may be stored at lower temperatures and for longer periods but require expert care in handling and more time must be allowed for their development when taken from cold storage.

The continued practice of intense cultivation to produce exhibition quality peonies will have a bad effect upon the plant. Growers will be well advised not to subject the same plants to this treatment every year.

Pests and Diseases of Peonies

Peonies as a general rule are wonderfully free of diseases and insect pests. Rarely aphids or plant lice are found on the plants. Occasionally the "Tarnished plant Bug" is found on late blossoms. Ants are frequently seen scurrying over the flower buds, seeking the sweet nectar exuded from the buds of some varieties.

Unless ants make their home in the plant's roots, they do little damage — although they have been blamed for spreading disease.

Disease Prevention

Several fungus diseases attack Peony plants and are troublesome in seasons that are favourable to the propagation of the spores. A fairly common disease known as 'leaf-blotch', occasionally makes its appearance in late July. It is easily recognized by the large purple blotches which appear on the upper surfaces of the leaves. Apart from rendering the plant unsightly it does little harm.

Peony blight is fairly common and may be very destructive in wet seasons. This disease is difficult to control as spores are produced in tremendous quantity and spread by wind and insect. The sweet substance produced by the flower buds provide an excellent germinating medium for these spores. Many garden plants are alternative hosts of this disease. Copper fungicides "Perenox", "Tri-cop" have helped keep the plants reasonably free. More important is the practice of sanitary cultivation. The prompt eradication of diseased stems by cutting them below soil level and burning them is strongly recommended.

Remove and burn all top growth from diseased plants in October. A portion of the top soil around each affected plant should be removed and replaced with a mixture of peat and sand.

Plants cut down in fall should have a covering of straw or boughs to provide winter protection.

Recommended varieties for Prairie gardens may be had upon request, also a list of Nurseries supplying healthy stock.

Seasonal Hints

Where grass is showing the effects of dry weather raise the cutting blade of the mower to cut to two inches. Shaving the lawn in periods of dry weather

adds to the distress of the grass plants.

Flea Beetles

Flea beetles are bothersome on vegetable crops when the weather is dry and seedlings are stunted. Frequent dustings (twice a week) with "Atox" will give satisfactory control. Applications are best made in the early morning or late evening.

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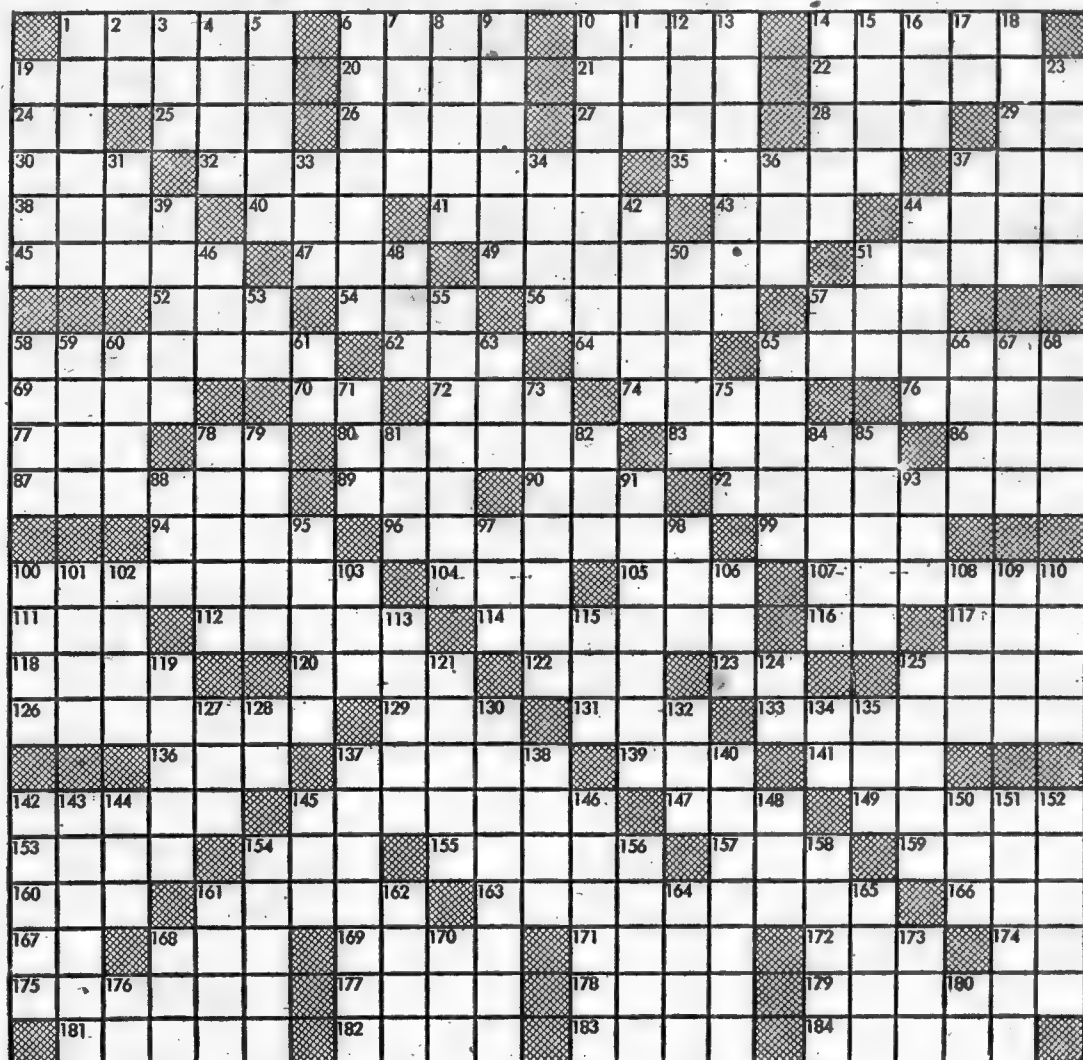
Moving from _____

(OLD ADDRESS)

Moving to _____

(NEW ADDRESS)

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL


- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Lock of hair | 65 Restoration | 133 Enters with hostile intentions |
| 6 Wampum | 69 To breathe quickly | 136 Hearing organ |
| 10 Spanish wine measure | 70 Cooled lava | 137 Raises |
| 14 A vestige | 72 Footlike part | 139 Capuchin monkey |
| 19 Authoritative message | 74 To twist about | 141 To bring forth |
| 20 Fluid rock from volcano | 76 Suffering of mind | 142 Foot covering (pl.) |
| 21 Perceive by ear | 77 Part of circle | 145 Sure |
| 22 Was very fond of | 78 Child for 'mother' | 147 Emmet |
| 24 Musical note | 80 Number | 149 Pastry (pl.) |
| 25 French for summer | 83 Antlered animal (pl.) | 153 High, craggy hills |
| 26 Above | 86 Meadow | 154 A hiatus |
| 27 Sandarac tree | 87 Smelled offensively | 155 Germinate |
| 28 Short for animal doctor | 89 To twitch | 157 Man's nickname |
| 29 Sloth | 90 Corded cloth | 159 Knowledge |
| 30 The kava | 92 Act of choosing | 160 Before |
| 32 Kind of wine (pl.) | 94 Tune | 161 Colossal (slang) |
| 35 More mature | 96 Pertaining to a page | 163 To move deeply |
| 37 Inquire | 99 To wither | 166 To prohibit |
| 38 Lairs | 100 A tufted bed | 167 Printer's measure |
| 41 Allow | 104 Bulgarian coin | 168 Pastry |
| 41 Intelligence | 105 To henpeck | 169 City in Alaska |
| 43 Moving truck | 107 Concealed marksmen | 171 Lamb's pen name |
| 44 Woody plant | 111 Arab outer garment | 172 Anglo-Saxon coin |
| 45 Choice part | 112 A Chinese magnolia | 174 Prefix: down |
| 47 Roman bronze | 114 City of ancient Greece | 175 Charges |
| 49 Position in fencing (pl.) | 116 Plural ending | 177 An Arabian tambourine |
| 51 Unstratified deposit of loam | 117 A macaw | 178 To tip |
| 52 Cereal grain | 118 Slave | 179 Female wild buffaloes of India |
| 54 Period | 120 Man's name | 181 Prong of fork (pl.) |
| 55 Sand hills | 122 Total | 182 Nahoor sheep (pl.) |
| 57 Alcoholic beverage | 123 Toward | 183 University |
| 58 Spurred | 125 Ship's jail | 184 Former rulers of certain country |
| 62 Summit | 126 Part of saddle | |
| 64 Unit of electrical reluctance | 127 Set of implements | |
| | 131 Small rug | |

VERTICAL

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 To journey | 57 Earth goddess | 115 Chewing substance |
| 2 Note of scale | 58 To box | 119 Liberates |
| 3 First woman | 59 To peel | 121 Authoritative decrees |
| 4 Places | 60 A single time | 124 River of Norway |
| 5 To purloin | 61 The ambary | 125 Trite |
| 6 Schemed | 63 Through | 127 Ethiopian title |
| 7 Overhanging roof edge | 66 Spanish coin (pl.) | 128 City in Chaldea |
| 8 Declares | 66 Son of Odin | 130 Snarers |
| 9 Semi-precious stone | 67 Combining form: Mars | 132 Chinese pagoda |
| 10 One of a French body of light troops | 68 Spare | 134 Compass point |
| 11 Over (poet.) | 71 Siamese pewter coin | 135 Large tub |
| 12 Calcareous sandstone on sea bottom | 73 Endeavors | 137 Feels sorrow for |
| 13 Reaches | 75 American Indian | 138 Male progenitor |
| 14 A bird | 78 Gay | 140 Ungrateful person |
| 15 River of Germany | 79 A farewell | 142 Spirited horse |
| 16 Parcel of land | 81 Part of body | 143 Stinging insect |
| 17 Symbol for Iridium | 82 Strong longing | 144 Native metal |
| 18 Quits | 84 Large bird (pl.) | 145 Head covering |
| 19 Face of golf club | 85 Scrutinizes | 146 Number |
| 23 Levees | 88 Weight of ancient Egypt | 148 Philippine dyewood tree |
| 31 Blackbird | 91 Kind of hat (pl.) | 150 To loot |
| 33 Loyalty | 93 Prefix: three | 151 Swaps |
| 34 Wife of Geraint | 95 Spilling over | 152 Becomes dried up |
| 36 Dance step | 97 Jewel | 154 Hazard |
| 37 Form of "to be" | 98 Malay gibbon | 156 Spore fruit (pl.) |
| 39 Courageous | 100 Church service | 158 Weasel |
| 42 Sea eagles | 101 To aid | 161 Location |
| 44 Invigorating | 102 Medieval coin of Italy | 162 Kind of horse |
| 46 To consume | 103 East Indian timber tree | 164 To cultivate |
| 48 Drunkard | 106 Gun (slang) | 165 Makes mistake |
| 50 Very small apartment | 108 Chum | 168 Transfix |
| 51 Fifty-four (Rom. num.) | 109 Great lake | 170 Cry of sheep |
| 53 Symbol for tellurium | 110 Tattered cloths | 173 Collection of facts |
| 55 Pertaining to a place | 113 A kettledrum | 176 Prefix: twice |
| | | 180 Teutonic deity |

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Farm and Ranch housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

"The apple grows so bright and high . . ."

" . . . And ends its days in apple pie," the old couplet says. There may not be a better way for the apple to end its days, but let us not forget all the other just-as-good ways — one of which is in salads. What could be more attractive, for example, or more tempting than the fruit salad pictured here? It combines banana slices, melon balls, orange segments, and thin wedges of juicy red apple. The apple adds not only a fresh, tangy flavor, but color and a crisp, pleasant texture contrast.

For a real "plus" to the taste and looks of this fruit salad, try topping it with Honey Coconut Salad Dressing. It's different and delicious. Honey and the delicate flavor of crunchy toasted coconut are a delightful combination and add a definite party

touch. Here is a salad to serve with confidence and one that is sure to collect compliments.

Honey Coconut Salad Dressing

- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- ¼ cup honey
- Dash of salt
- 3½ tablespoons lemon juice
- ½ cup cream, whipped
- ½ cup coconut, toasted

Combine egg, honey, salt, and lemon juice in top of double boiler. Cook over boiling water until thickened, stirring constantly — about 5 minutes. Fold carefully into whipped cream. Chill. Just before serving, fold in toasted coconut. Serve with fruit salad*. Top with additional toasted coconut. Makes 1½ cups salad dressing.

*Suggested Fruit Salad: Banana slices, melon balls, orange segments, and apple wedges.



Selected recipes

Maraschino Cherry Tea Sandwiches

(Makes 20 small sandwiches)

- 1 3-ounce package cream cheese
- 2 tablespoons chopped blanched almonds
- 10 maraschino cherries, cut fine
- 1 tablespoon maraschino cherry juice
- 10 slices thinly sliced bread

In a small bowl, combine cream cheese, almonds, maraschino cherries and maraschino cherry juice; blend to a smooth paste. Spread between buttered slices of white bread. Remove crusts and cut each sandwich into 4 squares or fancy shapes.

Variation: Spread on crisp crackers and serve open-faced or sandwich fashion.

Cherry Nut Parfait

(Makes 6-8 servings)

- ¾ cup light corn syrup
- 3 egg whites
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup heavy cream, whipped
- 1 cup chopped walnut meats
- 12 maraschino cherries
- 1 teaspoon almond extract
- 3 tablespoons maraschino juice

Heat corn syrup to 230°, or until it spins a thread. Beat egg whites stiff; pour syrup slowly over them, beating constantly until well blended and stiff peaks are formed. Add salt; fold in whipped cream, nut meats, cherries, flavoring and cherry juice. Place in individual serving dishes or 1-quart ice cream tray. Freeze without stirring. Top with additional maraschino cherries, if desired.

HOME-MAKING is a many-sided art, and one that should not be undertaken lightly. There is all the difference in the world between a truly home-like home, and one that is made beautiful simply by the expenditure of money. Happily, the home-like home is not dependent on things; but rather on the atmosphere of contentment and harmony and homey comforts.

Some years ago, a prize was offered for the best definition of the word "home", and out of ten thousand and ninety definitions submitted, the following was chosen: "Home is a domestic sanctuary—wrought out of desire — built into memory — where kindred bonds unite any family in sharing labors, leisure, joy and sorrows." Through this definition we envision hollyhocks and roses, a fireside where happy people gather round to share the experiences of the day. A home is a place to be lived in and enjoyed, and so many ingredients go into the making of that home.

Needless Worry

The big trouble with many home-makers is that they spend so much time worrying about the things they haven't got, and the mistakes and misfortunes of yesterday. In looking either

The art of homemaking needs developing

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

backwards or forwards too much, we easily miss the passing moment. The past is gone and beyond our control, the future is yet to come; but in the present we live. The mistakes of yesterday should not be allowed to paralyze the efforts of today.

We all know the story of Mary and Martha. Martha was much concerned with preparing an excellent dinner; but Mary realized that Jesus was tired and in need of companionship — tired in spirit as well as in body, and perhaps hungering for companionship of friends more than for his dinner.

Martha had labored for him almost to the point of distraction, and although she loved him just as dearly as Mary did, she was irritable and cross, and accused him of encouraging her sister in idleness. The Master said, "Martha, Martha, thou art troubled about many things; but one thing is needful, and Mary hath chosen that good part that shall not be taken away from her."

Many housewives put too

much stress on the excellence of the dinner, only to become peevish and fretful. We must learn to plan and systemize our work, and if our plans prove too ambitious, sacrifice some of the less necessary things. Dust on the furniture is not nearly as conspicuous or depressing as a scowl on the face.

It sometimes seems a burden to the housewife, this continual struggle with the necessities of life, the endless demand for three meals a day, the recurring laundry, the renovating of rooms; but the woman really to be pitied is the woman who sits with idle hands, because there is no one to work for.

It takes courage to remain cheerful and happy amid adverse circumstances. Victor Hugo has said, "We need courage for the big things of life, and patience for the little ones; then, when you have accomplished your daily task, go to sleep in peace — God is awake."

The Biggest Job

The woman who makes one home happy is doing the biggest work in the world. As home-

makers, we are sometimes inclined to belittle our job and think it is of no consequence, compared to more spectacular work, such as that of a great musician, poet or painter. The great bulk of the work of the world is done amid lowly surroundings, away from the praise of the multitude.

We may have little money to spend on pleasures . . . but we recall childhood days, it isn't the expensive pleasures that stand out as highlights. Perhaps it's a sleighride party when mother came along, or when we all went to the woods for a picnic, or when the neighbors' children gathered at the house and we played blind man's buff or hide-and-seek.

There is always a way of surmounting difficulties, and the woman who is making the best of hard times in the home, is doing just that. If she is making the re-fashioning of garments, the patching, darning and turning—a cheerful occupation, then she is exercising true greatness, and is a home-maker in the true sense of the word. Close living, lack of luxury, plain surroundings, these give to the mind an added incentive for action, and bind the ties of home in a deeper bond of kinship.





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Aunt Sal Suggests . . .

ALMOST everyone eats and sleeps best while in one's own home. I feel the same way about writing. I have banged my little old typewriter in many places . . . under various conditions . . . but I still would rather do my writing right at my old ink-smeared desk in my little sunny study at home. It was impossible to do so this month, however, for I was unlucky enough to let my left hand develop infection which became so attached to me that I had to be hospitalized for a time. I kept hoping I was going to get back home before the July "deadline" . . . but it didn't work out that way . . . so here I am, dear reader-friends with a borrowed typewriter before me and my "south paw" still shrouded in bandages. I have no notes from my files . . . just a few recent letters that were forwarded to me, so please bear with me if the following lines are not up to par.

In the May issue of Farm and Ranch Review we were asked for specific information on salt-raising bread so I passed the query on to you readers and many of you rose nobly to the bait. I do wish I could delve into my mail of the past month and share bits of it with you right now . . . but, alas, all the mail I have to hand are those few letters that came here at the hospital. A friend from Blairmore, Alberta, sent me a tear sheet from her old-time cook book that she says she's used for 40 years. The homey style of the wording of the recipe is such a refreshing change from some of the present-day ones that I'll quote it exactly.

Salt Raising Bread

As soon as the kettle has boiled, take a cup or earthen quart milk pitcher, scald it and fill one-third full of water. Let cool to blood heat. Add 1 tsp. salt, pinch of brown sugar and coarse flour enough to make a batter of right consistency for griddle cakes. Set the cup in a larger vessel half filled with hot water.

Keep the temperature as nearly even as possible, and add a tsp. flour twice during fermentation. The yeast ought to reach the top of bowl in about five hours. Sift your flour into a pan, make an opening in middle and pour in your yeast. Have ready a pitcher of warm milk, salted (or milk and water . . . not too hot or you will scald the yeast germs) and stir rapidly into a pulpy mass with spoon. Cover this sponge closely and keep warm for an hour then knead into loaves, adding flour to proper consistency. Place in warm, well greased pans, cover closely and leave till light. Bake in steady oven and when done let all not steam escape. Wrap closely in damp towels and keep in closed earthen jars.

The lady who sent it to me states that she has used it a lot

and found the bread quite tasty, but it dried out more quickly than yeast-made bread.

It used to be that white was the only right color found in hospitals . . . but that idea has gone with the board. My room in the hospital has walls and ceiling of palest green. The curtains are splashed with generous gobs of gay hues and the floor covering is equally bright. The furniture is that clean

The Dishpan Philosopher

I SCARCELY can believe it's true—another year is half-way through. It flusters me no end to know we've only six more months to go. I don't know where my time all goes, but go it does, and I suppose if years were twice as long they'd be still quite a bit too short for me. I've always something planned ahead—something to hear or to be read; somewhere to go, some folks to see, some mail to answer when I'm free. But while I aim at things like these the everlasting clock decrees so many urgent things to do I've no time left when I get through.

And time, of course, flies on and on. It never stops to wait upon the conscientious soul who falls for duty's constant beck and calls. A little bit of time should be our own to spend it seems to me.

wheat color . . . but there isn't one stick of wooden furniture in sight . . . all smooth, durable steel. The departure from the all-white color scheme hasn't deprived the outlook of its cleanly air one mite. In fact, the whole set-up bears such an uncluttered easy-to-clean appearance that I keep thinking, "I must remember this or that idea and try to copy it in my home when I return."

One of the attractive ideas on summer home decorating that I learned in hospital was to cover the seats of all chairs and footstools with plastic. Those in my room were of white and, my, how cool and easy-to-wipe-off they did look. They looked so easy to make too . . . just an afternoon at the sewing machine should accomplish a lot.

"Simmer soup slowly." Say it quickly and it is actually a tongue twister, isn't it? But there is more truth than poetry in it at that. I've made repeated mention of my old iron pot I'm sure . . . haven't I? It was bequeathed to me from my mother and had enjoyed a long, venerable service before it came to our house to live . . . and it looks as if it will likely be existing long after we humans are gone.



Wonderful Flavour!

I have more modern cooking utensils (for instance my beloved pressure cooker that improves steadily on acquaintance), yet even it does not replace ye olde iron pot in my estimation.

As I mention my pressure cooker, there is a hint that springs to my mind. My next-door neighbor and I are both rather novices at pressure cookery so when one of us learns a new idea regarding it we straightway share it with the other. My neighbor learned this wrinkle . . . she places certain foods, such as rice pudding or baked beans in the casserole and places this casserole in the pressure cooker (with about two inches of water). That way your food gets its pressure treatment and still there is no extra pot to wash.

You regular readers will recall that a recipe was requested in the May issue for a currant pie. I wasn't sure whether it was dried currants or fresh ones and I gave out with one for the latter. But many of you readers didn't agree with me for there has been quite a stack of letters directed to me the last month telling me about the nice pies you can make with this dried fruit. A lady from High Point, Sask., who calls herself 'A Friend,' wrote me this week about her mother's recipe for

JULY is a critical month in the farming calendar. No one can foretell the weather's prankishness — there may be burning heat and dust-storms, torrential rain and thunder, and most to be feared of all — hail-storms. In short, it may bring agony or joy.

The summer scene has now reached its climax, as it has done for many thousand years, and weather is more than ever foremost in the mind of the sky-

currant pie . . . she dubs it "A Scotch pie" and if we mean by that a minimum of effort used, then it surely is well named. Seeing I've been away from my own kitchen for two weeks now, of course I've had no chance to try it out, but you can if you wish.

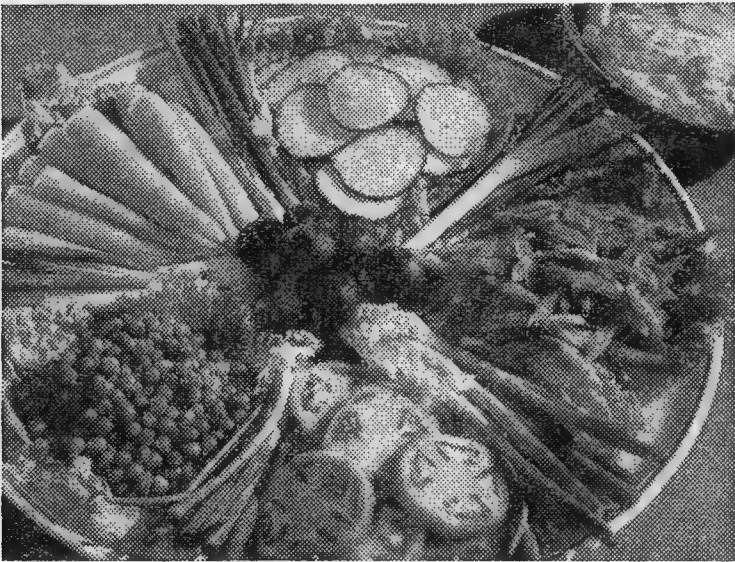
Scotch Currant Pie

Wash the dried currants well and leave them moist. Line a pie plate with pastry, put in the fruit (with a generous hand), sprinkle with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and dot with bits of butter all over. Put on top pastry and bake. (Talk about easy, eh?)

Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.

Here's a fresh salad idea for new vegetables



SOME vegetables are queens of early gardens and others come late. But they may all come to your table at once in any season, to bring a garden-fresh air to your menu.

Choose a variety of vegetables — little green onions, baby beets, and small straight carrots to represent early garden queens. Tomatoes and cucumbers are colorful companions from late gardens, and peas and beans can represent the in-betweens.

Serve these grand vegetables as salad fare, dramatically arranged on a round chop plate. Cook the ones to be cooked to the just-tender stage, and have the raw vegetables fresh and crisp. And to highlight their

fresh appeal, and give flavors a mellow goodness, have a big bowl of salad dressing ready to serve each person generously.

Vegetable Macedoine

Lettuce
Sliced, peeled tomatoes
Cooked, French-cut, green beans
Sliced, unpeeled, scored cucumber
Cooked baby carrots
Cooked peas
Cooked baby beets
Green onions
Salad dressing

Arrange lettuce in five cups on a round chop plate, and fill, respectively, with tomatoes, green beans, cucumbers, carrots and peas. Arrange beets in the center and green onions between the lettuce cups. Serve with salad dressing.

watchers. Reserve of moisture soon dries up in the increasing heat of hot, bright days that follow one after another. A bright High School lad, working during holidays on a neighbor's farm used to greet his boss with, "Another stinkin' fine morning, Mr. Wilson." Mr. Wilson's response was usually a grunt. But in spite of the old saying that there can be too much of a good thing, warm days of July sunshine call to mind those fine verses by Walt Whitman beginning "Give me the splendid silent sun," for the sun is, from its triumphant appearing at dawn to quiet setting at dusk, a wondrous thing indeed. The world owes much of its happiness to the sun, for when it shines, life is radiant.

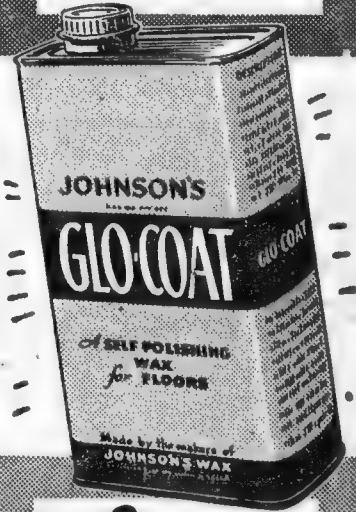
Though July is the flower month, vivid little prairie fruit vies with wild blossoms in brilliance of colouring. I well remember the fascination of crawling through the broken strands in the pasture fence into deep grass sprinkled withcelandines like golden stars, kneeling there and looking under the dark-green leaves for hidden treasures — the wild strawberries, shining translucent as rubies, glowing like the luxuriant gems of gypsies. The rich, blush-red berries ripened by the sun are sweeter and keener in flavour than any grown in cultivation. Coral pink are the berries in the shade, large and juicy, but not so full-flavoured. It takes a lot of picking and crawling to get enough of the little fruit for a jar of rare wild-strawberry jam, but its worth it, and the youngsters think it's a holiday pastime, especially with a picnic lunch of their own. A small lad of my acquaintance was proud of the privilege of printing the label — in very irregular script — to paste on the jar of berries he had picked himself.

July is one month in the farming life that does perhaps provide a breathing space. The grain is well started on its way to harvest, summer-fallow may be completed, and farmers and their families can take in the local fairs and sports and neighborly doings, and a holiday at the lake or in the city, provided there is a faithful one to be left at home in charge of inevitable chores. Towards the end of the month the prairie wears its heaviest and most luxuriant dress. The scenic medley is at its glorious best. Wheat is turning to gold, oats to ash-blonde, barley remains a silvery green, and here and there yellow clover and purple alfalfa enhance the picture.

In the cool tranquil darkness of July night with the light of other worlds around, one is conscious of the fragrance of growing grain, the healing of deep silence and uninterrupted space.

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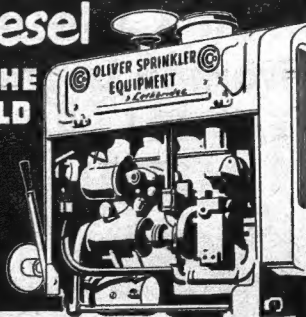
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Even birds have spats

By MRS. JUDSON POST,
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BACK of the house in which I formerly lived, was a large apple tree. Jim, our old gardener, had hung a little wren house in this tree, and one day he came hurrying into the house, exclaiming, "Looks like the little house in the apple tree has been rented for the summer." Sure enough, looking out the window, we saw the pair of little wrens who had evidently decided to make the little house their home. The decision made, Mr. Wren went off and was gone several hours. Mrs. Wren busied herself getting bits of grass, string, and a feather or two and putting them into the house.

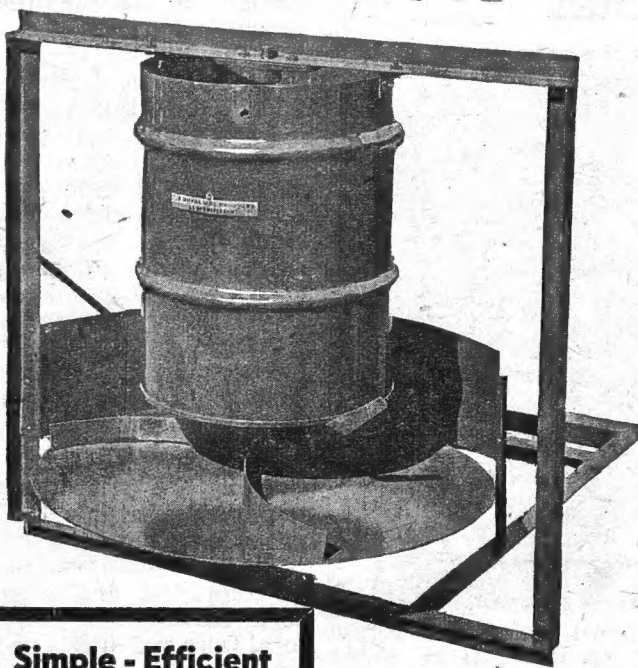
About noon Mr. Wren returned and either because he felt his little lady should have waited for him to come with his masculine advice on how to make a

nest or because he felt they should build it together, he became very much disgusted. So, while friend wife sat nearby on a limb helplessly watching, hubby pulled all his wife's work of the morning apart, pulling out the grass and string and feathers, dropping them on the ground beneath the tree and scolding all the time he was doing it.

After the house was cleared of all the little lady's efforts, hubby sang a beautiful song to her there on the limb and then the two of them went at building the nest together, getting entirely new material and ignoring everything he had thrown on the ground. As far as we knew that was the only quarrel of that summer, for a few weeks later, several darling little wrens emerged from that wren house.

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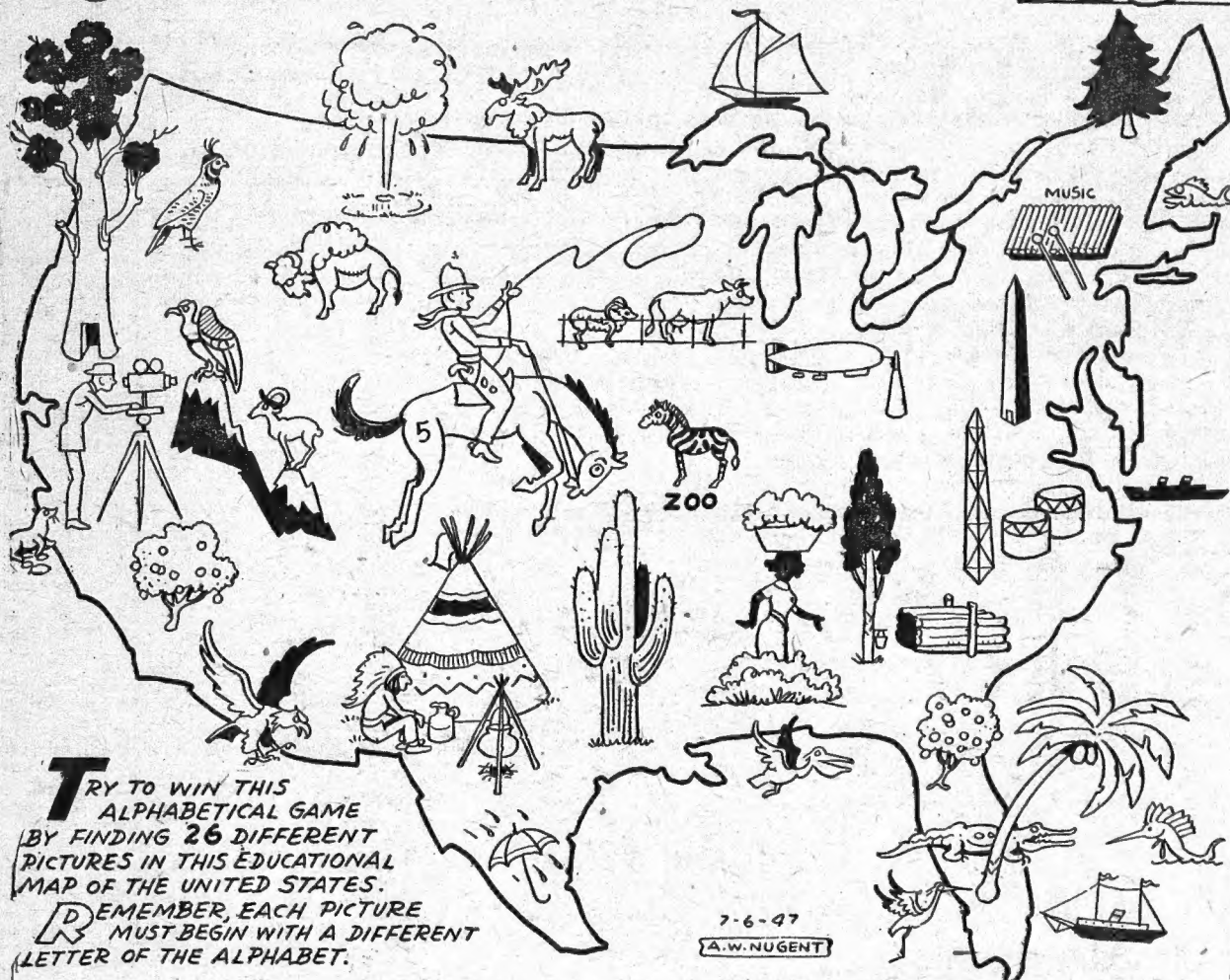
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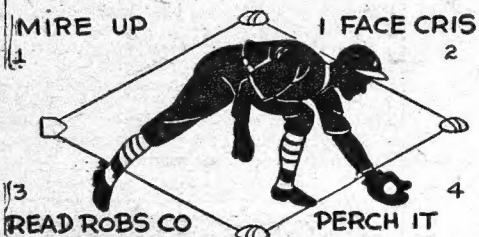
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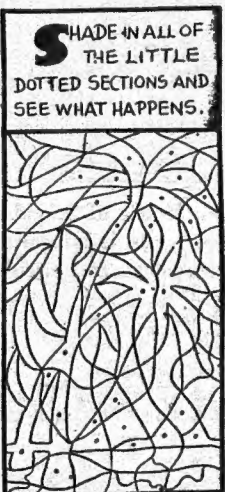
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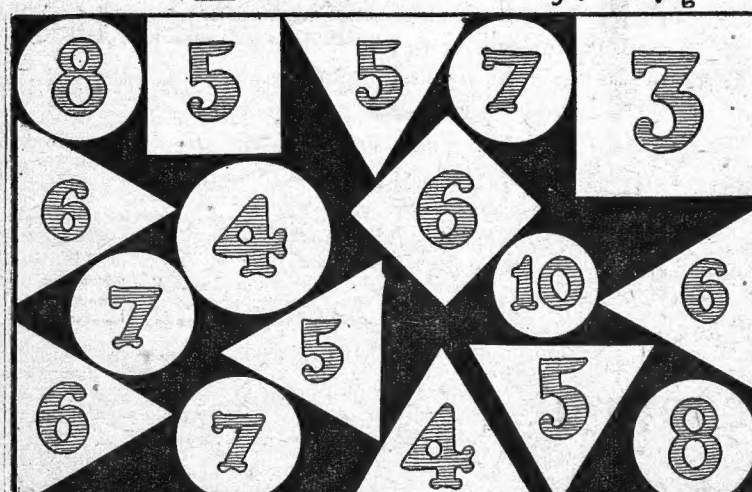
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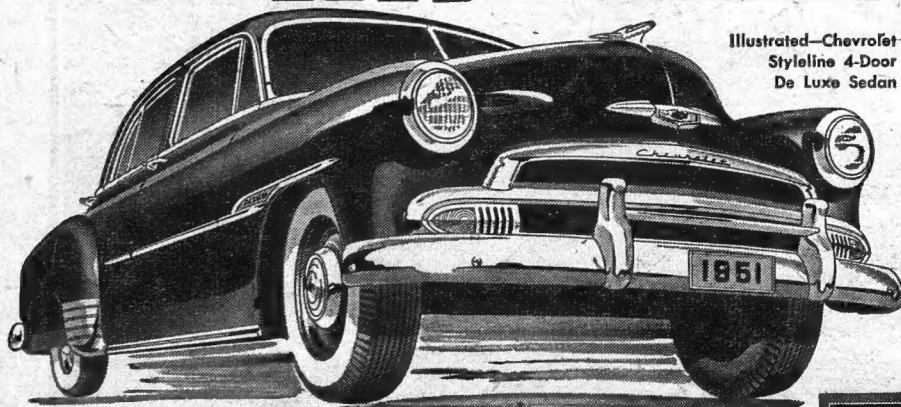
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